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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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12 FEBRUARY 1987

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MILITARY AFFAIRS

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

GLAVPU OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES CONFERENCE

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Col V. Bryntsev, deputy chief of Department of Social Sciences, Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, candidate of philosophical sciences, docent: "Correspond to the Times: Ways to Improve the VUZes"]

[Text] The all-union conference of heads of social sciences departments and Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's speech at it have program significance not only for the activity of social scientists, but also for the ideological work of the entire party. Restructuring is also necessary in the matter of the ideological and moral tempering of the Soviet people and in the development and teaching of social sciences--this was discussed at the conference with all definitiveness. A principled, exacting conversation on specific ways for the realization of this requirement took place at the Army-Wide Conference of Chiefs of Departments of Social Sciences and Cycles of Social and Economic Disciplines of Military Educational Institutions of the USSR Ministry of Defense. At the same time, it was noted at the conference that restructuring does not mean reckless breaking with and complete rejection of everything which has been accumulated; it requires a careful attitude toward favorable experience.

Some motion in raising the quality of work was noted in the activity of the social sciences departments of military educational institutions. The social scientists are concentrating efforts more and more persistently on molding in students and cadets a profound Marxist-Leninist world outlook, strong communist convictions, high morality, and the desire and ability to work with people. More purposefulness, exactingness, a critical approach to matters, and an active search for ways to improve scientific-pedagogical and educational-indoctrinational work increased in their activity.

For example, the collectives of the social sciences departments headed by Doctors of Sciences and Professors Generals N. Tabunov, V. Khalipov, N. Meshcheryakov, and V. Petlenko and officers A. Kuznetsov, K. Vorobyev, L. Kandybovich, G. Kostakov, and G. Datchikov are working on increasing the quality of accomplishment of standing tasks with a vision of the prospects and with purposefulness. They are all united by a lofty sense of responsibility, vision of the main thing, the ability to discern and support what is new and progressive, and concern for creating in the collective an atmosphere of good will and intolerance toward complacency and embellishment of the state of affairs.

Attention is merited by the following facts. Interesting experience in improving the methodological training of teachers has been accumulated in the Department of Marxism-Leninism of the Military Artillery Academy imeni M. I. Kalinin, and in the Department of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy and Scientific Communism of the Air Force Engineering Academy imeni Professor N. Ye. Zhukovskiy much that is valuable has been accumulated in the categorization of teaching with consideration of the forthcoming activity of the graduates with the troops.

In the Zhitomir Higher Military School for Air Defense Radio Electronics imeni the Lenin Komsomol a program has been worked out and is actively being used for the indoctrination of the cadets which is intended for the entire period of their training and a harmonious system of purposeful indoctrinational influence on the cadets and the molding in them of priority qualities which the officer needs has been set up. The place and specific functions of each commander, political officer, and teacher in the realization of this program have been determined, but the leading role belongs to the Department of Social Sciences.

Much that is new has also appeared in the departments of other military educational institutions. However, the shifts which have been noted in restructuring the work of the social scientists do not provide grounds for satisfaction. There still are many questions which require solution.

If the activity of the departments is evaluated by the results of the practical work of the graduates with the troops and in the fleets, some common weak spots can be disclosed in the work of the departments. The concentration of efforts on the elimination of such spots and the reasons which engender them, it is believed, is today the most important component of the restructuring.

First of all, the social scientists are not succeeding in completely realizing the requirement for strengthening the world-outlook tempering and methodological training of the students and cadets. And the main reason is that it is not always that an atmosphere is created which furthers the molding of a deep conviction in the trainees in the necessity for firm knowledge of social disciplines and in their great significance for the successful accomplishment of practical tasks.

At the all-union conference M. S. Gorbachev stressed that today the social scientists face the task of overcoming the remoteness from the requirements of life which has been created. It should be said that such remoteness is also manifested in teaching. A considerable portion of the lectures and seminars are conducted with a touch of academism, separated from life. Talk is often conducted abstractly and impartially concerning the problems of combat readiness and ways for their solution and concerning the indoctrination of people, in short, concerning a living, specific matter. It is not by chance that on the state examination on urgent problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and the history and policy of the CPSU some students, having demonstrated detailed knowledge of the laws, categories, and principles of dialectical materialism, found it difficult to transfer this knowledge to the solution of practical problems, especially those connected with problems in the uniting of multinational troop collectives and the strengthening of discipline, organization, and order among the troops. And only one conclusion can be drawn here: for some students and cadets the study of Marxist-Leninist theory is transformed into an end in itself and not into the mastery of a tool of cognitive and practical activity. At times, the trainees perceive Marxism-

Leninism not as a creative theory which reflects objective reality which gives the key to its comprehension and transformation, but as a set of theoretical propositions which it is simply necessary to memorize and bring to the test and examination.

Hence, the elements of formalism, dogmatism, and scholasticism in the study of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin. Frequently, instead of the creative comprehension of the priceless ideas with their transposition to today's living tissue and the tissue of contemporary problems the mechanical copying of the text and memorization of quotations takes place. And here problem abstracting is practiced extremely rarely.

Such an approach also occurs when studying documents of the CPSU. Not all teachers succeed in showing that these documents are examples of the employment of Marxism-Leninism as a methodology for the analysis of contemporary social phenomena and that Marxism-Leninism receives further development first of all and precisely in them. And as a result, many students on recent state examinations found it difficult to answer questions on the further development, in the materials of the 27th Party Congress, of Marxist-Leninist theory of socialist revolution, the theory of the world revolutionary process, and teaching of war and peace, war and the army, and on defense of the socialist fatherland. All this is the basis for serious meditations and for searches for more effective ways for teaching social sciences.

It is known that the practical training of students and cadets as leaders and teachers is one of the most important tasks of the training-indoctrinational process. In many military educational institutions a system for instilling in the trainees the skills of party-political and political-indoctrinational work was formed and is constantly being improved with the leading role of the social sciences departments. But there are no grounds to be satisfied with what has been achieved. The practical training of the graduates nevertheless leaves much to be desired.

The main reason for shortcomings in this work is seen in the fact that the groups of skills which must be developed have not been clearly defined and outlined everywhere and criteria have not been developed by which the level of their development could be evaluated. And without this the work is deprived of purposefulness and specificity. Even seminar lessons are not always used effectively to instill practical skills in the trainees. On a considerable portion of the seminars the teachers do not turn attention to the methodological aspect of presentations. In many schools assignments for the cadets for presentations of reports at seminars are issued unsystematically and no true assistance is rendered in their preparation. The subject matter of reports, abstracts, and course work is often separated from life and is not directed at an analysis of those problems which the graduates must encounter with the troops and fleets. The solution of problem situations of a practical nature, professional games, and other forms for making the training-cognitive activity of the trainees more active are being timidly introduced in the training process. In this connection it must be stressed that it is precisely these defects which also lower the level of practical training of military personnel. There is a need for a psychological restructuring in the views on the graduate of a military educational institution as a practical worker, leader, and teacher.

The quality accomplishment of training and indoctrinational tasks is impossible without well organized methodological work. Unfortunately, its significance is underestimated in some places and the basic forms are ineffectively used. For example, sessions of the departments and subject-methodological commissions do not always conclude with the adoption of specific decisions. After such a session, it is difficult to expect active, dynamic, purposeful work on the problem being discussed.

And can we acknowledge as normal a situation where during the training year the department head did not check the lessons of the teachers even once? Meanwhile, such cases are not isolated. Moreover, the lessons of some teachers are not checked by anyone at all during the year.

Great possibilities for increasing the methodological skill of the teachers are contained in open lessons with their subsequent discussion. They provide especially good results when they are prepared by the efforts of subject-methodological commissions and when each participant prepares for them seriously. A detailed and thorough discussion of the lesson is transformed into a rostrum for the exchange of leading experience and a school of pedagogical skill.

And what possibilities theoretical seminars harbor! I once had the occasion to attend a seminar led by Major General N. Tabunov. The conversation which took place was interesting, deeply scientific, with a clearly expressed methodological trend. It enriched everyone. It is just such seminars which provide teachers with a sufficient reserve of theoretical and methodological strength in various problems. But, you see, there are many seminars of a different type where the boring retelling of what is known to everyone, a conversation colorless in content and form, takes place for hours. And all this under the solid mask of a theoretical and even a scientific seminar.

The time has come decisively to shift the emphases in our pedagogical efforts and to transfer them from flows and training groups to each student and cadet with consideration of personal special features. This is required by the interests of improving the training of military personnel. Also needed here, of course, are organizational measures, let us say, a reduction in the size of the training groups. But there are many reserves even without this. Intensification of individual work, increasing demandingness toward an evaluation of the knowledge of the students and cadets, increasing the responsibility and demands made on teachers for the training of each trainee--all this is advanced by life itself.

As we see, the process of improving the training of officer personnel also poses many problems for the social scientists. In order to solve them effectively, there is a need for the constant increase in the activity of the social sciences departments, a creative search, and the striving of each one to meet the requirements of the times most completely.

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CSO: 1801/40

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

MISSILE FORCES POLITICAL CHIEF ON CURRENT CONCERNS

PM201613 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by Colonel General V. Rodin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Missile Forces Political Directorate: "The Fatherland's Reliable Shield"]

[Excerpt] In recognition of artillerymen's services in combat the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decreed in 1944 that an annual holiday--Artillery Day--should be marked on 19 November, the day of the historic artillery barrage at Stalingrad in 1942 which heralded the beginning of our counteroffensive on the banks of the Volga.

Since 1964, 19 November has been celebrated as Missile Troop and Artillery Day. The holiday's change of name reflected the radical qualitative changes which had taken place in the Army and Navy in the postwar years and the creation of a new branch of the Soviet Armed Forces--the Strategic Missile Troops--as a countermeasure to the threat by the aggressive forces of imperialism to unleash a nuclear missile war against our country.

The creation of a nuclear missile shield was an outstanding achievement by the Soviet people. It demonstrated socialism's inexhaustible potential. Our enemies had banked on the USSR being unable, in the very difficult postwar years, when the economy in many regions had to be revived and the after-effects of the war against fascism eliminated, to find a swift and fitting response to the transatlantic atomic blackmail. However, Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, successfully resolved that task and cooled down those reckless fomentors of a new world war.

This year the traditional missile- and artillerymen's holiday takes on special features and has a special point. It is being marked at a time of dramatic change in Soviet society's life--change initiated and directed by the party on the basis of the 27th CPSU Congress' program directives. The party's course of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and its call for a radical restructuring of all our work have roused Soviet people.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are consistently and persistently pursuing their foreign policy course, distinguished by its scale, sober

realism, bold political thinking, and readiness to seek mutually acceptable decisions in the interests of ensuring peace and improving the international situation. The Soviet Union's principled stand and proposals at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik are a convincing expression of this.

How, then, does the United States respond to this? It does so with the notorious SDI program. But that is not all. The other day the press published a report that four MX first-strike ICBM's had been installed on launchpads at the USAF's Warren base and made combat-ready. It is reported that a further 6 such missiles will be deployed in December and that the total will reach 50 by the end of next year.

But those who suppose it possible to dictate their will to the Soviet Union are grievously in error. And it is appropriate to remind today's aspirants to world domination of the lessons of history, which indicate that attempts to speak to us from a position of strength are doomed to failure. "The Soviet Union," M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, observed, "has the means to meet any challenge if need be. Soviet people know it, the whole world should know it."

In single combat formation with the Soviet Armed Forces, the Strategic Missile Forces and artillery servicemen mount vigilant and reliable guard over their people's peaceful labor. Today the units and subunits of the Strategic Missile Forces are equipped with the most sophisticated weapons and combat equipment, whose potential to destroy targets is virtually limitless in range and power. Together with the strategic forces of the Navy and Air Force, they form the basis of the USSR Armed Forces' combat might and are a powerful factor in curbing the aggressive aspirations of reaction and a reliable means for preserving peace on our planet.

Missilemen and artillerymen are hailing their holiday with new successes in improving combat training. The units and subunits in which A. Vasilyev, V. Gornostayev, I. Molozhayev, Yu. Novoseltsev, A. Perminov and other officers serve have achieved high indicators.

But it is not in the nature of missilemen and artillerymen to rest on their laurels. They realize that the process of enhancing combat readiness is an ongoing one. Demands are increasing today, particularly as the danger of imperialist wars and military conflicts being launched is entirely realistic.

Being on standby alert is basic to a missileman's service. It is a task of state importance. The whole system of his training and education and the whole of party political work are geared to ensuring that it is performed to a high standard. As always, the leading questions relate to inculcating in crew members high moral and combat qualities, martial skills, and a thorough appreciation of the responsibility vested in missilemen for the fatherland's security and of the need to show the highest vigilance and combat readiness in conditions of a growing military threat from imperialism.

We have evolved a system of work here which has stood the test of time. Life does not stand still, however, and we are therefore constantly seeking out

more effective forms and methods of influencing people. Constant liaison between commanders and political workers and those at combat posts is characteristic here. The individual approach makes it possible to develop in a serviceman in the most expedient way possible the very highest degree of inner discipline and readiness to act swiftly, competently, and skillfully in conditions of maximum physical, moral, and psychological pressure.

As is well known, firm military discipline is a very important element of combat readiness. The whole system of political, military, and moral education and legal propaganda, the daily activity of commanders, party, and komsomol organizations in introducing the requirements of the law and military regulations into the personnel's duty, life and daily round, and the efforts of the army community are directed toward strengthening it. We attach particular importance to the role of officers, to ensuring that they set an example and step up their organizational and educational work.

We cannot claim today that all the tasks facing us are being resolved as we would wish. We are particularly disturbed by the fact that a number of party organizations are proving slow to restructure their work and its effectiveness in improving the qualities of combat and political training and strengthening order and discipline is slight. The party report and election meetings now taking place in units and subunits confirm that a lot of hard work lies ahead of us.

What is at issue here is the restructuring of military cadres' psychology and thinking in the spirit of the new approaches formulated at the congress and the jettisoning of outmoded stereotypes. We are seeking to ensure that every serviceman, from private to general, really grasps the essence of the innovatory proposals put forward by the party and under no circumstances allows any disparity to occur between word and action. We are seeking to work on people's awareness and make them active and receptive to new ideas, and thereby raise the level of their intellectual activity even more.

An atmosphere of rigorous exactingness and more stringent criteria in assessing what has been achieved in being established with increasing determination in units and subunits.

We have also been governed by these criteria in drawing up the annual results. Some people were surprised and some aggrieved by this: Certain military collectives' results were below the level they had pledged. But, on the other hand, this is promoting a professional attitude: People are becoming ever more deeply aware that strict exactingness and an uncompromising approach to shortcomings are the norm and law of our life. And if people are held strictly accountable, that means that others have confidence in them.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

TECHNICAL MEANS OF PROPAGANDA CHIEFS HOLD CONFERENCE

PM231407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 86 Second Edition p 2

["Our Correspondent" report: "Conference Held"]

[Text] A conference of the chiefs of the technical means of propaganda sections of the political directorates of military districts, groups of forces, and fleets has taken place.

The main speaker, Major General V. Kondyurin, chief of the Technical Means of Propaganda Section of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Colonel N. Belyayev, Lieutenant Colonel F. Fedoryshin, Captain First Rank V. Medvedev, Col A. Ocheretko, Col V. Zyatev and others who contributed to the debate spoke from the positions of the 27th CPSU Congress demands on ways to improve political organs' forms and methods of work on the effective use of technical means of propaganda for educating and training the troops, on the search for new ways to use this ideological arsenal, and on the considerable reserves which have still not been put into operation.

The conference participants familiarized themselves with new models of technical means of propaganda starting to be used among the forces and with promising experimental design projects in this field.

Admiral A. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, summed up the results of the conference.

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WARSAW PACT

FRONT-LINE EXPERIENCE IS NOT FILTERING DOWN TO SUBUNITS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Maj G. Kupriyan, Southern Group of Forces: "What the Exercise Showed"]

[Text] The motorized rifle battalion under the command of Guards Major N. Samoylenko, reinforced by tanks, broke through the forward edge of the enemy's defenses by an attack from the march and began to advance into the depth. The high rate of advance and the orderliness of the combat formations made a good impression concerning the training of the motorized riflemen and tankmen. But then the attackers committed the company under the command of Guards Senior Lieutenant S. Malakhov which was in the second echelon, and the first impression began to lose its luster. The company, finding itself in front of a deep gully insurmountable for equipment, rushed over the only passage across the obstacle. Other subunits also moved behind it. No one even looked for another solution to this mission.

Meanwhile, to the right and left of the road and directly on it stood mockups of "enemy" equipment and armaments, targets which showed eloquently that the sector was strongly fortified. But this in no way disturbed Samoylenko's subordinates. Following the exercise "scenario" which had been worked out earlier, they "rammed" through the defenders' strong points and, even more precisely, they rushed along the range at full speed. The report that the battalion had accomplished its assigned mission followed.

A question automatically arose: just who opposed the motorized riflemen and tankmen in the battle and with what forces and means?

Guards Senior Lieutenant S. Malakhov answered this question as follows:

"The company under my command entered battle already in the depth of the 'enemy' defense, that is, with the second echelon. It follows that it was opposed by a platoon. But after an artillery preparation there should have been losses in it...."

And the officer mentioned figures which he remembered, evidently still from the time of studying in the military school. But he was unable to report anything specific about what forces could withdraw to previously prepared positions from defenses. Nor did the officer say anything distinct relative to the amount of

forces and means the "enemy" had concentrated on his company's direction of attack, that is, in the passage across the gully.

Nor did Guards Senior Lieutenant A. Morozov and Guards Lieutenants I. Gaysin and Yu. Kachelyayev have anything with which to supplement their commander. The officers had a vague impression of who they attacked on the tactical exercise and how many and what targets they had destroyed in combat. But they did not ponder over what losses they had suffered and at what price success had been won.

The following fact also tells about the attitude toward the "enemy." Having decided to cross the gully in platoon columns, the company commander did not even try to organize reconnaissance of the passage across the obstacle. The officer's knowledge of the organization of the "enemy" subunits opposing him on this exercise and the quantity and systems of his armaments also proved to be shallow.

As was learned, the attitude of Guards Senior Lieutenant O. Degtyarev and other officers toward the opposing side was the same. It turns out that the disregard of reconnaissance and the study of the "enemy" and such lightness in relation to questions of the organization of the battle at the concluding stage of the training year is not chance.

As a matter of fact, the motorized riflemen have at their disposal a good classroom for reconnaissance training where a wealth of data on the organization and tactics of operations of subunits of the probable enemy's armies in various types of contemporary battle have been collected and are accessible. But the officers of the battalion under the command of Guards Major Samoylenko seldom visit this classroom.

Unfortunately, there has not yet been the overcoming of the practice here where, in grading the combat training of the subunits, only taken into consideration are the percentage of target destruction, the clearness of actions in the execution of various maneuvers, and the rate of attack. But the ability to conduct battle with a specific enemy who has available a completely specific amount of forces and means is hardly taken into consideration.

One is also struck by the following simplifications and indulgences. On lessons in the classrooms it is said that the enemy who is on the defensive will carefully camouflage equipment and armament and create a complex and reliable fire system. But on the exercise all targets can be observed as spread before the eyes and are frequently drawn up in a row on lines which are well known to the attackers. And this is how it was on the exercise of the battalion which we are discussing. Thus, can we consider that the officers and their subordinates will acquire the skills and qualities necessary for battle?

I recall one of the talks of Hero of the Soviet Union Senior Lieutenant (Retired) N. I. Zabelkin to the men of the subunit. Recalling front-line episodes, he drew clearly and in detail the picture of battle and told with great accuracy the forces with which the fascists defended various heights and populated places, what actions they intended to undertake against the attacking Soviet troops, and how they were able to outwit them and achieve superiority over them.

What was our men's source of such a wealth of information? First of all--in war they took not a step without intelligence. In which regard, they were not satisfied only with information obtained from higher headquarters. The subunits conducted reconnaissance continuously with their own forces and means. They studied the enemy thoroughly and in depth before each battle, and that is why everything which they learned about him was deposited in the memory.

But why isn't front-line experience adopted in some subunits? It is believed that there is one reason for this--the well-known delusion that all the same it is impossible to "approximate" the conventional enemy to the real one during simulation and that on an exercise one should relate to him no more than to the tactical background.

Such a position also engenders simplifications and indulgences and inflicts harm on the quality of combat training, which is shown by the results of final lessons and exercises. It is also fraught with large moral losses, causing in the men the illusion that in general it is not difficult to prevail over the enemy.

As is known, victory in actual battle never comes easily. And this should not be forgotten. This is one of the timely lessons which follow from an analysis of the first final lessons. They confirm: success in mastering the art of winning is achieved by the one who steadily follows the principle, "Learn what is necessary in battle." And this means--learn to fight against a strong enemy.

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CSO: 1801/40

ARMED FORCES

PENTAGON SAID TO GIVE 'ACTIVE SUPPORT' TO ISRAELI NUCLEAR PROGRAM

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by V. Lashkul: "Israel: Ambitions Are Growing")

[Text] Beirut. (IZVESTIYA'S own correspondent). From reports of the Lebanese mass media, Tel Aviv intensively builds up nuclear potential.

As the newspaper (REVEI) notes, Israeli officials refused to comment on the information of the British weekly SUNDAY TIMES concerning the program for the creation of their own nuclear weapons. However, facts leaked to the press confirm that the Zionist state is developing the most fearful weapon of destruction at accelerated rates. In exchange for nuclear technology and various military equipment given by Tel Aviv to the racist regime of the South African Republic, Pretoria is supplying Israel with uranium ore. Plutonium is already being produced in secret reactors in the populated places of Dimona, (Yavne), and (Nakhal-Sorek) which were constructed with the assistance of the United States and other NATO countries.

The Pentagon is rendering active support to the Tel Aviv extremists. Several hundred Lance missiles capable of carrying warheads with a nuclear charge have been delivered to Israel from across the ocean. The United States is also providing its strategic ally in the Near East with contemporary Phantoms. Now Tel Aviv is soliciting deliveries of American Pershing missiles. The question of Israel's participation in the Reagan "Star Wars" plans has been practically decided.

The militaristic preparations of Israel, which has demonstratively refused to sign the treaty limiting the spread of nuclear weapons, causes the legitimate concern and indignation of the Arab community.

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CSO: 1801/41

ARMED FORCES

LT GEN KOVALEV INTERVIEW ON SEMI-ANNUAL DRAFT

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 43, 20-26 Oct 86 p 6

[Interview with Lt Gen Ye. A. Kovalev, chief of directorate of General Staff, Soviet Armed Forces, by Viktor Vodolazhskiy and Vladislav Monakhov; date and place not specified]

[Text] Order No 206 of the Soviet Ministry of Defense announced the release from the ranks of the Armed Forces to the reserve of servicemen who have served the established times of active service and the next call-up of citizens for active military service in October-December 1986.

Ye. A. Kovalev tells of how the fall call-up is going, what kind of replacements the army and navy are now receiving, and what stands behind the stern words "call-up for active service."

[Question] Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, aren't two years of service rather short to master perfectly contemporary military equipment and the latest weapons and to become a master of military affairs?

[Answer] Well, about 20 years ago, perhaps, it would have been a little short.... The time has long passed when it was believed that the army needs a bright man and not a scholar. Today can we really entrust missile launchers and the electronic "stuffing" of ships to people without an education? Correct, the combat equipment reaching the army and navy is becoming more complex with each passing year. But you see, the educational level is not standing still, either. Let us compare figures: in 1976 72.2 percent of the draftees sent to the Armed Forces had a higher and secondary education, and today they comprise 97 percent!

Service is service--here the loads are such that you don't get accustomed to them immediately. But the young army relief copes with them quite successfully. For knowledge is actually strength. In addition, the youngsters come to us having succeeded in mastering the rudiments of military affairs in school and acquiring military specialties in the DOSAAF organizations.

[Question] In a recent talk published in NEDELYA the chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee, Fleet Admiral and Hero of the Soviet Union Georgiy Mikhaylovich Yegorov, cited the words of his former commander which were stated in distant 1941: "The most dangerous person on a ship is the one who knows nothing and can do nothing."

[Answer] And not only on a ship. However improved equipment may be, as formerly it is put into operation by people. And this means that one must study. Really study military affairs--this Lenin behest should be firmly remembered by the present generation of Soviet servicemen.

[Question] Being called up to the army and navy today already are the grandsons of those who went through the fire of Stalingrad and Kursk, torpedoed fascist ships in the Barents Sea, and who wrote their names on the walls of the prostrate Reichstag. As a former frontline fighter and participant in the Great Patriotic War, what do you say about the young servicemen and about their readiness to defend the motherland?

[Answer] I will say one thing: fine fellows! For these lads Soviet patriotism and loyalty to the oath and military duty are not abstract concepts but a standard of military life. The soldierly labor of many of them has been marked by badges of experts of the Soviet Armed Forces. It is with pride that we, the frontline fighters, think of the young soldiers who are accomplishing their international duty as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]. Our men--and, you see, they are 18- and 19-year-old youths!--demonstrated examples of courage, steadfastness, and firmness of spirit. Igor Chmurov took off for the army from suburban Moscow's Odintsov two years ago, and today they greeted a Hero of the Soviet Union in a comfortable suburban Moscow city.

[Question] Comrade general, in accordance with Article 23 of the Soviet law, "On the Universal Military Obligation," the call-up of the youth for active military service is conducted twice a year: in April-June and October-December. What causes this? And is there a difference between the spring and fall call-up? Readers pose such questions in letters.

[Answer] I will answer. The established procedure is connected first and foremost with a lowering of the call-up age from 19 to 18 and with a reduction in the period of service. It is all simple: if a youth reached 18 in the first half of the year, he is called up in the spring, and if in the second half--in the fall. Also, we still consider the interests of the national economy: in the spring the call-up is conducted as a rule after field work, and in the fall--after harvesting work.

[Question] And are you yourself a soldier of the spring or fall call-up?

[Answer] At that time there was only one call-up--fall. In 1939 I was called up from Stavropol for service in the cavalry. Already in the Great Patriotic War I changed my seat to the iron "horse" and became a tankman. I travelled the combat path from the Caucasus to the Balkans.

[Question] Recently in the Gagarinskiy Rayon military commissariat of the capital we observed the following little scene. The commission refused one lad who wanted to become a tankman like his frontline fighter-grandfather--his "basketball" height let him down. Almost like in the Mikhalkovskiy "Dyade Stepe" [To Grandfather Step]: "...But you are needed in the fleet, serve for the country!"

[Answer] "I want" alone is not enough for the army. The desires of the draftees, of course, are considered. But what do you do, for example, with the requests of youths who believe that their only military destination is service in the airborne troops? If we satisfy all these requests, the army would consist only of paratroopers.... Of course, the youngsters can be understood--romance: "The sky is blue, the parachutes white, we all are bold...." And they pass through the medical commission--look, and not all are strong, jumps start--and not all are bold....

[Question] But, evidently, aren't there basic criteria by which the draft boards are guided?

[Answer] Of course there are. They are physical and general-educational training, acquired technical specialty, moral-political and psychological qualities....

[Question] It appears that it is difficult for humanitarians to find a place in the army formation.

[Answer] It is how you serve (he laughs). I, you see, by the way, am also a humanitarian--prior to call-up I completed the history department of the Rostov Teachers Institute. And I think: to find one's place in the military formation is to be able to be useful to the cause which you serve. But if you are rather lazy and listless, you will never be useful.

[Question] But agree, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, there are also prestige professions among the military professions. Let us say, seamen, border guards, missile-men.... Here you, a former cavalryman, most likely are not indifferent to the separate cavalry regiment of the MVO [Moscow Military District] intended for filming. Really, is this not romantic: to serve in the cavalry whose celebrated glory reached us in books and songs? Most likely, many will request to be sent there.

[Answer] Why, one regiment is like another. And its soldiers' uniforms are ordinary--army. They really wear spurs and unfamiliar insignia on the collar tabs: horseshoes and crossed sabers. But the cavalymen serve the prescribed two years. And they live not only with filmings. In addition to mandatory military disciplines they master combat "equipment." Theirs is alive--three times a day it asks to eat and, if it catches cold, it coughs. I saw the following poster with the cavalymen: "Full, healthy, and merry the horse, with him even into water, even into fire!"

It is as if it is not a service, but honey--you prance on a horse and you are photographed for the cinema.... But I know myself how difficult that service is. For the horse to be full and merry his master must arise at dawn, long before reveille. Tidy up, provide feed, clean the horse. And the sergeant-major, concerned, passes his hand over the horse's rump and scowls--and he gives you two extra details for negligence.

By the way, usually those who worked at stud farms, masters of sport, and first-class horsemen become soldiers of this regiment where the traditions of the Red cavalry are alive.... In short, once again specialists.

[Question] In the Suvorov "Nauke pobezhdad" [Science Is to Win] it says that the soldier should be healthy, brave, firm, and resolute.... Evidently, in the 1980's there is no getting by without these qualities, either.

[Answer] How can we without them? Take our motorized riflemen. Although contemporary infantry is also on wheels, it nevertheless is learning what the Russian soldier was able to do formerly--and masterfully. To shoot accurately, do the leopard crawl, dig a foxhole, go on reconnaissance on skis.... The infantryman grew in the ground--try to smoke him out of there! Snow is white--and the infantryman is white and the forest, and the rock, and the bush are his friends. The infantry knows its value: without it, the queen of the fields, there is nowhere to go in battle. It rewound its foot cloths at the halt and again measures the miles. Note: not one combat arm can get by without it: the seamen, let us say, acquired its own infantry--the naval infantry. The assault troops are called winged.

So the draftees should drop in at the sports areas a little more often, develop their physical capabilities, temper their will, and train the memory. Otherwise: lagged in learning--torment in battle!

[Question] It is no secret that spoiled young people for whom the word "discipline" is foreign also land in the army. But, you see, here it is not simply discipline, but military discipline: the commander's order is law for the subordinate. Most likely this is not an easy matter--to accustom such lads to established order....

[Answer] It has been said since olden days: service is difficult, but the soldier does not worry himself and applies everything to it.... I will explain what discipline means for the army using an example from the life of the paratroopers.

One must be a resolute person to accomplish a jump. At this moment two forces seem to be struggling in the young paratrooper: consciousness of duty and the instinct of self-preservation. But at the most important moment a third force interferes--discipline, and consciousness of duty gains the upper hand. Discipline.... Behind this word are the wisdom of the military regulations and the feeling of soldierly brotherhood which is akin to that of the front line: you yourself die but you help your comrade. Discipline which is firm and realized makes the timid bold, and the bold--even bolder.

Discipline is a good doctor for many moral ailments. Carelessness and insubordination to seniors can still be gotten away with somewhere "in civilian life," but not in the army. The firm army daily routine and the influence of the troop collective and requirements of the regulations "cure" the most troublesome.

But when you hear the narrow-minded expression: "Here you go to the army, there you will learn the price of a pound of evil!", honestly, it is offensive. It goes without saying, military discipline differs from discipline in school, the family, the institute, and at production. It is stricter and more demanding and it is not without reason that it is called iron.

[Question] The first person with whom the draftee becomes acquainted is an officer of the rayon military commissariat. And how the youth's military fate is

formed depends on this first meeting. Apparently, the officers are specially trained for service in the military commissariats.

[Answer] They train in the troops. You can't think of better training. Of course, the military commissariat is not a motorized rifle or tank regiment, but this military institution is also subordinate to a strict routine and the requirements of the regulations. The commissariats are headed by most experienced officers grown wise with army experience.

Are examples needed? Before becoming the Moscow city military commissar Major General Vladimir Nikolayevich Kartmazov commanded a corps and divisions were commanded by the Moscow Oblast military commissar, Major General Nikolay Vasilyevich Logvinov, and the Krasnodar Kray military commissar, Major General Ivan Vasilyevich Kryazhov.

[Question] Many parents of draftees are concerned about how the army greets their sons. What are the living conditions there, how do they feed in the soldiers' mess?...

[Answer] The mothers need not worry. I am a father myself and I understand that for them an 18-year-old who is already a grown man is nevertheless a small child. But I imagine how they will ah and oh two years later, recognizing in the well-built, sunburned, erect lad their once delicate little son. His thoughts, and words, and actions all seem to be different. Having become acquainted with the joy of military friendship and having experienced what is meant by responsibility for himself and others, having returned home, he also learns to become more diligent and, if he works--then conscientiously.

[Question] Twice a year the fates of thousands of youths change suddenly. For some, in these autumn days the time has come to part with near ones, friends, sweethearts.... Others are also to part--with fighting adopted brothers, with the military unit which has become their second home. For which of them is it more difficult?

[Answer] Perhaps, for both. Those released to the reserve will still long remember their comrade-friends with whom they ate porridge from the same pot, the leaves and long marches, how they shared adversities and joys together, how they lived not only, more correctly not so much their personal life as with concern for their country and its peaceful sky. This memory is the dearest.

[Question] Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, and what do you wish the future servicemen as a commander and a person who has given long years to military service?

[Answer] Love the motherland passionately, accomplish your military duty with honor. Do not forget for a minute that in serving at the consoles of missile launchers, in a border detail, or in the ocean expanses you are defending our big home whose name is the USSR. The country is calm when you, its sons, are at your posts.

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ARMED FORCES

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA WELCOMES CREATION OF VETERANS' ORGANIZATION

PM231317 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Dec 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Veterans Remain in Commission"]

[Excerpts] The constituent conference in the All-Union War and Labor Veterans Organization [AUWLVO] was held in Moscow 17 December. The organization's charter was approved. The All-Union War and Labor Veterans Council and an Auditing Commission were elected. Elections were also held for the All-Russian War and Labor Veterans Council and the Soviet War Veterans Committee.

The creation of the AUWLVO is a constituent part of the series of major measures to enrich the forms of socialist democracy envisaged by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. It is faced with the noble task defined in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the party congress of promoting the still more active participation of veterans in the economic and sociopolitical life of the country and in the moral, labor, and military patriotic education of young people.

The military-patriotic education of the rising generation is a very important and necessary thing, in which the combat experience, knowledge, and worldly wisdom of veterans are of inestimable significance. Being the living embodiment of our people's glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions and being people of profound ideological conviction, whose spiritual staunchness was tried by fire and steel in fighting for the motherland, by the example of their life and by their every word they leave a beneficial impression in the hearts of the young and spur them to high aspirations in the name of their homeland's security and prosperity.

Under conditions of the increased danger of war stemming from imperialism's aggressive forces, when the Soviet people are faced with the need to comprehensively improve the country's defense capability, it is the duty of veterans to contribute in every possible way to fostering in draftees and Army and Navy servicemen class hatred for imperialism, political vigilance, awareness of their responsibility for the motherland's fate, and constant readiness to come to its defense. Commanders and political organs should invite veterans to military units and on board ships on a regular basis and not just on anniversaries and big festivals, as still happens, and make fuller use of their

contacts with personnel and of their reminiscences of the front-line years for the patriotic education of young people. It is also important to activate in every possible way the work of aid committees and groups under military commissariats, which are called upon to make a worth contribution to preparing young people for service in the Army.

The AUWLVO is one more active link in the people's socialist self-management. It is faced with many great and important tasks. And there can be no doubt that veterans will spare no effort or knowledge to fulfill them. The glorious veterans' guard, tested in labor and combat, will continue to serve as an example of the irreproachable fulfillment of public and civic duty, as a model of an active life stance, and as the party's reliable assistant in communist building.

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ARMED FORCES

RIGHTS OF WIVES WHEN HUSBAND IS TRANSFERRED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by A. Belenkiy, legal consultant, under the rubric "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Information Service": "On Length of Service"]

[Text] Are servicemen's wives whose husbands are transferred in the service required to continue working the period of time established by law for giving notice of quitting, and do they retain their length of uninterrupted service? A. Anokhina, N. Bitkova, O. Kuznetsova and other readers want to know.

The procedure for abrogating a labor contract concluded for an indefinite period at the initiative of a blue- or white-collar worker is covered by Article 31 of the Labor Code of the RSFSR and the corresponding articles of the labor codes of other Union republics. Under this law, blue- and white-collar workers have the right to abrogate a labor contract by giving the administration written notification 2 months in advance. When abrogating a labor contract for valid reasons, blue- and white-collar workers notify the administration in writing 1 month in advance.

By agreement between the worker and the administration, a labor contract may be abrogated before the notification period elapses.

Furthermore, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems of the USSR and the Secretariat of the AUCCTU issued a clarification, No. 8/22-31, on 25 October 1983, in accordance with which the administration abrogates a labor contract within a period requested by the worker in those cases in which notification that the worker is quitting is given because it is impossible for him to continue on the job (registration at an educational institution, a move to another locality, retirement to pensioned status, and other reasons). These instructions apply also to the wives of servicemen.

Determination of length of continuous service should be made in accordance with the Rules for Calculating Length of Continuous Service for Blue- and White-Collar Workers for Determining State Social Security Benefits, established by Decree No. 252 passed by the USSR Council of Ministers on 13 April 1973. In accordance with Paragraph 6 of those rules, one's length of continuous service is retained regardless of the duration of the interruption in employment, upon

resuming work after quitting as a result of the husband or wife's transfer to a job at a different location. In this case, the following entry on the reason for leaving should be made in the labor record: "Released at own request due to husband's transfer to a job (or service assignment) at a different location."

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ARMED FORCES

MAR AKHROMEYEV WRITES ON 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF ZHUKOV'S BIRTH

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by MSU S.F. Akhromeyev, Chief of the General Staff and First Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR: "An Outstanding Military Commander: On the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of MSU G.K. Zhukov"]

[Text] Among the most prominent Soviet military leaders and commanders developed and advanced by the Communist Party during the prewar years and during the Great Patriotic War, first place rightly belongs to four-time Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of the Soviet Union Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov, who earned universal recognition for his service to the homeland. His name is uttered with profound respect in our nation. He is loved by the Soviet people. They are proud of him. Decisive victories by the Soviet Armed Forces over the German fascist aggressors are linked with G.K. Zhukov's work as a military commander.

Describing G.K. Zhukov as a military commander of the Great Patriotic War, Marshal of the Soviet Union A.M. Vasilevskiy wrote: "I was fortunate to work with Georgiy Konstantinovich from the summer of 1942 to the summer of 1944, carrying out important assignments from the State Defense Committee and Headquarters, and helping the front command to successfully carry out the missions involved in defeating the enemy. I always admired his indomitable energy, the scope and depth of his strategic thinking, his enormous sense of personal responsibility for the job assigned by the party.... As Deputy Supreme Commander, he was distinguished by a constant desire to teach the commanders and troops the art of winning rapidly and with the fewest possible losses.... In the Great Patriotic War battles, he proved himself to be a person of enormous talent as a military commander, one with bold and original thinking, and firmness in carrying out the decisions made."

G.K. Zhukov was born on 1 December 1896 in the village of Strelkovka in what is today Zhukovskiy Rayon, Kaluga Oblast. During World War I he was drafted into the army along with millions of other people his age and became a private in the 10th Dragoon Novgorod Regiment. He was awarded two Orders of Saint George and promoted to the rank of noncommissioned officer for distinguishing himself in combat at the front.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, in which he believed with all his heart, was a turning point in G.K. Zhukov's life. He entered the Red Army as a volunteer in August of 1918.

Taking an active part in the civil war, first as a Red Army soldier and then a squadron commander, G.K. Zhukov fought the enemies of the revolution courageously on the eastern and southern fronts, and took part in the elimination of Antonov's men. He continued to serve in the RKKA [Workers' and Peasants' Red Army] cavalry during the '20s and '30s, commanding a squadron, a regiment, a division and a corps. Along with the practical work of preparing the units and formations, G.K. Zhukov studied persistently, improved his political and military knowledge, studied and carefully considered what a future war would be like, and persistently taught subordinate commanders to prepare the units and formations for repelling aggression by the imperialists. He was very demanding with respect to the combat training of the troops and the preparation of officers, and subordinated his life and that of the command and political staff to the requirement that they learn that which is necessary in a war. Particularly productive was his personal development of operational and tactical information for conducting division and corps exercises, and headquarter games, his direction of the games and his conduct of troop exercises and maneuvers.

G.K. Zhukov gained national renown as a military leader in the summer of 1939, when Soviet forces under his command, together with the fraternal army of the Mongolian People's Republic, defeated the Japanese aggressor near the Khalkhin-Gol River. The Khalkhin-Gol operation was the first test of G.K. Zhukov's theoretical military and practical preparation, and his talent as a military commander. G.K. Zhukov's mark as a military commander was manifested graphically and extensively there. It was revealed in its full power in many victorious operations conducted by the Soviet Armed Forces during the Great Patriotic War. G.K. Zhukov was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for his skilful leadership of the 1st Army Group and for the courage and valor he demonstrated in the process.

G.K. Zhukov was appointed commander of the Kiev Special Military District in June of 1940, and Chief of the General Staff and Deputy People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR at the end of January 1941. He occupied this position when the Great Patriotic War began. During the difficult and tragic days of the first months of the war with the fascist aggressors, Army General G.K. Zhukov fully demonstrated his iron will, his organizing talent, his precise and sober mind, his vast and tenacious memory, which enabled him to monitor the rapidly changing operational and strategic situation over the entire, enormous Soviet-German front, and his ability to rely in his decisions and actions on the team of officers and generals with whom he worked. He paid attention to intelligent advice, while at the same time forcing his subordinates to put all of their strength and knowledge into the job, to perform to the limits of human capabilities when necessary.

The Communist Party and the Supreme High Command assigned G.K. Zhukov to the most important sectors of the Soviet-German front. G.K. Zhukov arrived on the southwest front during the first day of the war as a representative of Headquarters. Together with the front command, he restored troop control and organized a counterthrust against the Kleist grouping, which had broken through, with the forces of several combined arms formations and six mechanized corps. The meeting tank engagement in the area of Dubno, Lutsk and Rovno, in which more than 1,000 tanks took part on the two sides, lasted for an entire week, beginning on 23 June. An attempt by the German command to break through to Kiev from the march with its mobile formations was frustrated as a result.

Performing in a selfless, responsible and organized manner, and overcoming enormous difficulties, G.K. Zhukov, as Chief of the General Staff, improved the functioning of its directorates and control of the fronts.

He was appointed commander of the Reserve Front on the Moscow sector on 30 July 1941. Soon thereafter, the front, which did not have superiority over the enemy in forces, conducted the first offensive operation of the Great Patriotic War under G.K. Zhukov's skilful command. The enemy's Yelnya grouping, which was focused on Moscow, was defeated during the operation.

G.K. Zhukov was appointed commander of the Leningrad Front at the beginning of September of that year, when the ring of the enemy blockade was being closed around Leningrad and the city was in mortal danger. The Hitlerites' attempt to break through into Leningrad was frustrated in the September battle for the city. The German forces suffered large losses and were forced to switch to a defense.

An extremely serious, crisis situation developed near Moscow at the beginning of October 1941. The enemy moved around 80 select divisions against the Soviet capital, including more than 20 tank and motorized divisions. G.K. Zhukov was immediately recalled from Leningrad and was appointed commander of the Western Front on 10 October. The situation could not have been more dangerous. The front was being built up anew with the withdrawing forces. It had no reserves in October. Every battalion, every gun and tank counted. The Western Front exhausted, weakened and halted the advancing Hitlerite armies over a period of 2 months with a determined, heroic defense on the lines around Moscow. This gave the Soviet Supreme High Command time to bring up and concentrate reserves. The conditions had been created by the beginning of December. Switching to a counter-offensive, front forces struck the enemy and drove him 100-350 kilometers back from the capital, making an important contribution to the turnaround in the war. On 1 February 1942, G.K. Zhukov became Supreme Commander of the Western Axis, which had two fronts (the Kalinin and the Western).

In August of 1942, when the enemy had penetrated our forces' defenses on a broad front in the south and reached Stalingrad and the northern foothills of the Caucasus, the State Defense Committee appointed G.K. Zhukov Deputy Supreme Commander and sent him to Stalingrad to assist the command of the fronts. His ability to organize a rebuff of the enemy was brilliantly demonstrated there. His tireless organizational work, his demandingness and his talent as a military commander made it possible to foil the fascist command's plans for capturing Stalingrad.

In January of 1943, G.K. Zhukov skilfully coordinated the operations of the Leningrad and Volkhov fronts in the well-known Iskra Operation to penetrate the Leningrad blockade. It was concluded on 18 January 1943. The rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union was conferred upon him that day.

In the summer of 1943, G.K. Zhukov was one of the authors of the Soviet forces' great victory on the Kursk Salient. The Wehrmacht's offensive strategy broke down entirely in that battle. In the spring of 1944, forces of the 1st Ukrainian Front, commanded by G.K. Zhukov, inflicted irreparable losses upon the fascist armies in the Ukraine. The Soviet Army reached the foothills of the Carpathians. The enemy's entire strategic front on the southern wing of the Soviet-German front

was split into two isolated sections as a result. For this, G.K. Zhukov was awarded the just-established highest award for the military commander, the Order of Victory. In the summer of 1944, G.K. Zhukov, under assignment from Headquarters, coordinated operations of the 1st and 2nd Belorussian fronts in one of the largest strategic operations, the Belorussian Operation. The German army group Center was defeated as a result of the operation, and the liberation of the Belorussian SSR and a considerable part of the territories of the Latvian and Lithuanian republics and Poland was completed. Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov was awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star medal for his service in the achievement of those victories.

G.K. Zhukov commanded the 1st Belorussian Front in the final stage of the war, beginning in October 1944. It had a leading role in the Vistula-Oder and Berlin operations. The Vistula-Oder Operation was prepared within an extremely limited period of time, since the Western allies, which had taken an extremely perceptible strike from the Wehrmacht in the Ardennes, requested urgent assistance. During that rapid and intense operation, Soviet forces liberated Poland, including Warsaw, and their forward detachments forced the Oder and captured a number of bridgeheads on its western bank, 60-70 kilometers from Berlin. G.K. Zhukov was awarded a second Order of Victory for his successful leadership of the forces in that operation.

The Berlin Operation (16 April-8 May 1945), grand in scope and importance, was the crowning point of the Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany. In the operation, forces of the 1st Belorussian Front accomplished the main mission, interacting with adjacent fronts. They captured Berlin, the capital of Hitlerite Germany, by storm and erected the Banner of Victory there. For his brilliant conduct of the final operations of the Great Patriotic War, G.K. Zhukov received the title Hero of the Soviet Union a third time and was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

As recognition for his outstanding service in defeating the German fascist aggressors, the party and the government gave him the honored assignment of accepting on 8 May 1945, together with representatives of the military commands of the allied armies, fascist Germany's unconditional surrender.

All of Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov's military work was performed under the direct leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and Headquarters, Supreme High Command, whose assignments he carried out skilfully and selflessly. In his work of defending the socialist homeland, he relied upon the solid foundation of Marxism-Leninism and the achievements of Soviet military science and military art. He himself also made a large contribution to the development of military art, however. He had his own unique style as a military commander, which was manifested in all aspects of his military leadership: a profound understanding of the military-political objectives, boldness and scope, and at the same time, specificity of the concept for each operation, the ability to see the course of its development far in advance, and a search for new methods of operating not anticipated by the enemy. At the same time, G.K. Zhukov was able to implement the entire range of preparations for strategic and front operations, on a broad scale but very specifically. He directed them expertly, detecting changes in the situation and influencing it. He, as no one else, had the ability to combine width and depth of theoretical developments and their practical implementation in

specific operations on various scales. Typical were his ability to precisely calculate the balance of forces in operations and the ability to achieve strategic and operational surprise.

He attached paramount importance to reconnaissance and to the ability to foresee the development of a situation and draw well-based conclusions on the enemy's likely plans and concepts. G.K. Zhukov considered an excellent knowledge of the enemy to be an absolute condition for success. One of the strongest aspects of his military work was his correct assessment of the enemy's personnel, means and possibilities, of his strong and weak points, of what he was and was not capable of, and a knowledge of how he could be taken advantage of.

A typical feature of G.K. Zhukov's art as a military commander was his ability to correctly select the axis of the main strike, to define, work out, realistically prepare for and skilfully implement methods of operating not anticipated by the enemy. The encirclement and destruction of the enemy's main grouping was the most effective form of the strategic and offensive operation, which G.K. Zhukov effected more than once. He attached crucial importance to the ability to establish a preponderance of forces on the main axis, to concentrate fire, to achieve surprise in a strike and to skilfully maneuver men and equipment.

When required by the situation, G.K. Zhukov took a justified risk and achieved success. While skilfully accepting the risk inevitable in a war, however, he did not evade responsibility and never permitted superficiality or risk without the need. He was able to skilfully plan, thoroughly prepare and support operations, and to firmly direct the troops in their execution.

Analyzing the application of the most important principles of military art in light of the war experience, G.K. Zhukov frankly stated that most of them were not new. They were well known to everyone. At the same time, however, he underscored the fact that although the principles were not new, their skilful application in a war does not come by itself. It is an enormous art on the part of commanders at all levels, an art which is achieved with experience and comes out of the practical work. Only he who accepts experience creatively achieves success in a battle, an engagement or an operation. He who uses it formally suffers defeat. Throughout the war, our commanders learned the art of practical application of the principles of military art, taking into account the combat experience acquired. In the contemporary situation as well, the ability to convert knowledge into skill and the combining of good theoretical preparation with military skill comprise the foundation of the military cadres' training and indoctrination.

He attached great importance to the moral-political factor and to the organization of party-political work. "History has known many examples," G.K. Zhukov wrote, "in which troops have abandoned superb weapons, lost their resistance and, simply speaking, taken to their heels. No one can draw a clear line between the role of the weapons and military equipment themselves and the importance of troop morale. The fact is indisputable, however, that, all else being equal, the most important battles and entire wars are won by those troops who are distinguished by an iron will to win, an awareness of the objective, spiritual steadfastness and devotion to the colors under which they go into battle."

During the last years of his life, G.K. Zhukov spent a great deal of time summarizing the war experience, and wrote his own, widely known book, "Vospominaniya i razmyshleniya" [Recollections and Reflections].

The combat experience acquired by the Soviet Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War, including experience in military command, is invaluable. It was acquired with the blood of many millions of people, bought with suffering in the difficult war with our homeland's enemies, and is therefore of unfading importance also in the contemporary situation. Both the high-ranking military chiefs and any officer, NCO, cadet or soldier can derive a great deal of benefit from this inexhaustible source of military wisdom.

The party teaches us to skilfully rely upon past experience first of all for the successful accomplishment of contemporary tasks, taking into account the new demands and prospects for the development of military affairs.

Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov always relied upon the collectives--the military councils, staffs, commanders and chiefs of branches of troops and services--in his complex and multifaceted work of directing the troops both in time of war and in peacetime. He skilfully directed their work toward the successful accomplishment of the large and complex tasks involved in planning and preparing for operations, directing and supporting the troops during their conduct.

G.K. Zhukov's demandingness is well known. He was indeed rigid. During the war, when the homeland was threatened with mortal danger, his demandingness was rigorous and unbending. This was required by the terrible war-time situation, by the mortal danger facing the homeland. According to Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan, however, G.K. Zhukov was stern and demanding to the maximum primarily with himself. "Frankly, he made far easier demands of his subordinates than of himself. Georgiy Konstantinovich treated well those who fulfilled their duty to the homeland with real party responsibility and military diligence, and tried to reward them with promotions in position and rank, with awards and with sparing but justified praise. He was indeed merciless with the negligent and with sloven people of all kinds. Why try to conceal the fact that, to our deep regret, there were such people in our ranks. He called a spade a spade, without beating around the bush, and it was not one of his rules to sugarcoat bitter pills."

Following the war, G.K. Zhukov occupied a number of high positions in our Armed Forces. He commanded the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the Odessa and Ural military districts, and served as First Deputy Minister of Defense and Minister of Defense of the USSR. In view of the threat of imperialist aggression against the USSR following the war, he performed a great deal of work on the organizational development and training of the Armed Forces and their provision with new models of weapons and combat equipment, and earnestly studied questions pertaining to the theory and praxis of conducting operations in a situation involving the employment of nuclear weapons.

Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov took an active part in the nation's public-political life, was a delegate to a number of party congresses, was repeatedly elected to the CPSU Central Committee, became a member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee, and was a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet at many convocations.

To commemorate G.K. Zhukov's 60th birthday and for his outstanding service, he was awarded the Order of Lenin and a fourth Gold Star medal in 1956 before the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

In the contemporary situation in which the USA and a number of its allies in the NATO bloc are pursuing an aggressive policy, conducting an arms race and military preparations, and refusing to accept the peace-loving proposals of the USSR, we are obligated to ensure the Soviet state's defense capability and maintain the combat readiness of the Armed Forces at the proper level.

It was stated most definitely at the 27th CPSU Congress: "...So long as there exists the danger of imperialism's unleashing aggressive wars and military conflicts, the party will devote unweakened attention to building up the defense strength of the USSR and strengthening its security and the preparedness of the Armed Forces to defeat any aggressor."

In their effort to maintain the army and navy at a high level of combat readiness and in their creative development of military science and military art, our military cadres are aided by the remarkable military experience of our outstanding military commanders, among whom Marshal of the Soviet Union Georgiy Konstantinovich is a right-flank member.

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ARMED FORCES

BRIEFS

IVANOVSKIY DEPARTS FOR SYRIA--On 10 November Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, Commander in Chief of the Ground Forces and Deputy USSR Minister of Defense, left Moscow for an official visit to Syria. Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy was accompanied at the airport by Army General V.L. Govorov, Deputy USSR Minister of Defense, Colonel General D.A. Grinkevich, and other generals and officers. H. Rislán, advisor at the Syrian Embassy in the USSR, was among those seeing him off. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 86 p 3] 11499

CSO: 1801/74

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

MODERN TECHNOLOGY STILL DEMANDS HUMAN ATTENTION TO FLIGHT SAFETY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Mar Avn P. Kirsanov, honored military pilot of the USSR, under the rubric "For the Training Year's Results--a Demanding Analysis": "Flight Reliability"]

[Text] I have not set myself the goal of thoroughly analyzing how effectively the combat training was conducted this past training year or what sort of practical conclusions should be drawn from the experience for use in the new training year to intensify the airmen's combat training.

I shall only discuss such typical trends in the airmen's combat training, revealed during inspections, as the lack of responsibility on the part of certain commanders at various levels for improving flight safety in subordinate subunits, and the weak training and poor discipline of individual pilots.

The new generations of planes and helicopters are equipped with various airborne computer devices and automated systems designed to make the flight work easier and to enhance flight reliability and safety. It is a mistake to believe that these constructive steps by themselves will ensure the pilot's successful actions in any situation, as is sometimes stated. This point of view downgrades the importance of organizational work by the commanders and the personal training of the airmen, upon whose ability to take full advantage of all the aircraft's capabilities and of its equipment flight safety and ultimately, success in combat, depend.

Unfortunately, we have not eliminated all instances in which an inadequately trained pilot (or crew) jeopardizes flight safety with erroneous actions in the air. We have had several cases this year, for example, where one of two engines on a plane (or helicopter) has malfunctioned, and the crew, unprepared to operate in such a situation, has turned off the functioning engine. This is precisely what happened on the crew commanded by Officer V. Kamenev. The most typical errors resulting from poor personal training on the part of pilots and other crew members have been to go into a stalling mode in flight, to fail to observe the rules governing formation flight, and to fail to observe the established limitations on speed, banking, loads, and engine modes. In most situations, the airmen complete the missions safely on their own or with the help of the control group. Flight safety has been jeopardized, however, where the airman's training has

proved to be inadequate and his actions incorrect. This has sometimes created serious difficulties not only for the specific airmen, but also for the continuation of the combat training in the subunit. The yearly evaluations were lowered for this reason for certain air units in the North Caucasus and Carpathian military districts, for example, in which the combat training and flight safety were conducted as two separate things.

Those air commanders and political workers who base their work on the principle that combat readiness is the main goal of the combat training are doing the right thing. A high level of combat readiness can only be achieved, however, when the airmen's training takes flight safety requirements into account. Otherwise, the training does not proceed smoothly, since preconditions for flight accidents frequently hold up the flight training program. As a result, in an inspection one can see a pilot miss a ground target, fail to intercept a control target or give inaccurate coordinates for a reconnoitered object (because of a gap in mastering the program).

The front-line fighters recall that such errors also occurred during the war. The flight and the air fighter's training were assessed not just by his own leader in that case, however, but sometimes ahead of the latter, by his enemy, when he was already engaged in aerial combat. One cannot retake the test in such a case.

Boldness, combat daring and valor are not enough in today's age of extremely complex equipment. These moral and fighting qualities, traditionally inherent in our pilots, must be combined with good professionalism, a thorough knowledge of all the capabilities of one's aircraft and its weapons, and a high level of training. Such a pilot will truly be invincible.

We can see that a high level of training on the part of the flight personnel must simultaneously assure combat readiness, enhanced air training and flight safety. Each of these has its own specific requirements, which do not always completely coincide in all ways. But it is one and the same pilot! He ultimately has to personally experience these lacks of correspondence in the performance of missions in the air. They are sometimes unforeseen, and sometimes, unfortunately, are not noticed by those in charge when they organize and plan the flights. Good personal training is the airman's best support in this case.

Contemplating the results of the final inspections, I have become convinced that the airmen's training today must, in the first place, be conducted only in a comprehensive manner, rigorously increasing the personal responsibility of the commanders for its organization. It is impermissible for the time allocated for flights, as well as the wear on the engine and the large effort expended by the personnel, to produce an extremely poor return. In some units, a large number of alternative flight plans are worked out long before the flight shift begins. During the preliminary preparations, the airmen study up to a dozen different missions. The technicians ready so many aircraft at a time that it is difficult to handle them not only at the airfield, but also on the training routes and at the ranges. It then comes time to work in a specific weather and air situation, which rules out all but a single version. This means that certain pilots, especially those on the bottom right corner of the schedule--that is, those scheduled toward the end of the shift--only get to spend some time in the fresh air and observe the flights of their senior comrades.

The final inspections showed that these are not isolated cases. The entire week would appear to be filled with flight preparations and flights, but the accumulated flying time still falls below that specified in the plan, the air fighters are not advancing through the program, and their combat skills are not improving. The breaks [in training] for many airmen go beyond the permissible levels, and there arises the problem of where to find the time to restore the lost skills.

Left on such "starvation" flight rations because of irresponsible planning, the airman also lack adequate time to take part in classes fully organized and conducted; his commanders, to implement methodological measures; and specialists with the Air Force Engineer Service and the support units, to engage in their occupational training. The noncompletion and formalism in fulfilling the established components of the training process are becoming entrenched, and figures are padded in reports on plan fulfillment. Despite careful efforts to conceal them, they become known in the subunits and cause the very foundation of demandingness and the indoctrination of the personnel to break down.

In order to eliminate this sort of thing, I believe that we need to make fuller use of the possibility provided at a number of places for improving the combat training work of the air units by optimizing the number of airmen and combat equipment scheduled for a flight shift. Flight preparations must be moved closer to the beginning of the flights, which will permit the airmen to prepare for their work in the air in accordance with those flights which will actually be flown. This is closer to actual combat operations. During the war, we always prepared precisely for that specific combat mission which was assigned immediately prior to a given flight. We ordinarily took off to carry it out immediately after receiving the mission, without dragging out the preparations. This sort of organization of flights, based on the necessary calculations, has demonstrated a large number of advantages. Every pilot on the schedule now has his own aircraft, his own cockpit, so to speak, from the beginning to the end of the flights. Order has been established in the preparation not just of the personnel, but of the equipment. Unproductive outlays of time have been cut significantly. The main thing is that the air fighters have begun flying more regularly and more, and the aircraft are standing idle on the ground less.

The well-known axiom that we must "teach the troops that which is essential in a war" always has another side, one which is particularly applicable but is frequently disregarded--they should not be taught that which will not be required in a war. In reality, this, the unnecessary in the training, is sometimes so tenacious as a desire to provide the trainees with as much of the most diverse, general knowledge and information as possible, that it is frankly the most undisguised sham. How much time and effort is spent on working out all kinds of loudly acclaimed "flight models," for example, which are not actually used at all? But then there are not enough of the pocket computers which make so much easier the calculations of the pilot, the navigator and the engineer. The combat training and the rear service of the Air Forces should do more to resolve this problem--each in its own area, of course.

The year's results show that the restructuring of the flight training process is not proceeding as intensively as we would like, and numerous difficulties are appearing in its path. The organizational documents and the process charts for

training the lower-level subunits and crews need to be adjusted. A certain amount of time is also needed to work out a new cycle for the work week. Still, most of the personnel, particularly on the "pilot-aircraft technician" team, are making certain advances. These processes of improvement should not remain the concern of the commander alone, but should be actively accepted by all of those in charge in the air unit and subunit, and receive the support of the party-political apparatus and staff officers. We already have this kind of experience in the work in the subunits in which officers A. Zhukovin and A. Kopytov, military pilots 1st class, serve. It is the duty of the superior commanders and chiefs to disseminate it.

The organization of the combat training in these and other outstanding units and subunits has made it possible to reveal reserves of time between flights for the training of commanders and for methodological measures, as well as for thorough independent preparation. We have been unable to use even this extra time to maximum benefit, however. The inability of certain commanders to accept responsibility and to demonstrate initiative in improving the combat training reduces its effectiveness, and traveling the beaten path inevitably leads to simplifications and complacency. We have also had lack of discipline most frequently in this situation.

The concept of flight discipline cannot be applied only to those airmen directly engaged in performing the missions in the air. This training year, there were violations of the rules for the organization and the performance of flights by those in charge at higher headquarters, who had no air training and a poor knowledge of the flight safety requirements. Intervention in the work of the crew of an Mi-8 helicopter by Lieutenant General V. Volobuyev, for example, resulted in a serious near-miss. It is a basic duty of the aircraft commanders, the political workers and officers in the flight safety services to completely eliminate these incidents, which can have the most serious consequences. The flight laws are the same for all.

The inspections in the air units and subunits have ended. A thorough analysis of them, proper conclusions from the results, and their consideration in the planning and development of the flight work in the new training period will unquestionably help to further increase the combat capability of the Soviet aviation and to improve the quality of the combat training and flight safety.

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AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

DISCUSSION OF TECHNIQUES FOR NIGHT AERIAL BOMBARDMENT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Lt Col A. Yavorskiy, 1st class military pilot, Central Asian Military District, under the rubric "Militant Energy for the Last Stages of Training": "Above the Night Range"]

[Text] The autumn night descended on the range unnoticed. The white caps of the mountain peaks on the horizon and the target situation which were easily visible from the command post were hidden under the cover of darkness. One automatically thought: the "enemy" airfield is not noticeable from the ground, where can it be discovered from the air. And at the same time there was confidence that the difficult combat training mission would be accomplished by my comrades.

There are all bases for such confidence. The accomplishment of bombing with illumination with SAB's [illumination aerial bombs] is not an innovation in combat employment. This procedure was widely employed in the years of the Great Patriotic War. Here, for example, is what Hero of the Soviet Union and Honored Military Pilot of the USSR, Colonel General of Aviation V. Reshetnikov, related about the the Battle of Stalingrad: "In order to attain the necessary accuracy of air navigation, reaching the target, and bombing and to increase the density of the strike under night conditions it was necessary constantly to reduce the time intervals and illuminate the targets using incendiary or illumination aerial bombs. Usually, after reaching the target the leader's crew dropped bombs and SAB's. The one following him now aimed at an illuminated target and in turn also dropped SAB's or signal bombs, thereby helping the crews moving behind."

However, it must be acknowledged that at times we undeservedly forget this important combat procedure. Why? I believe because this type of combat employment requires the special professional training of the flight crews and their corresponding moral-psychological tempering. Many various types of "sharpness" also arise from the viewpoint of ensuring flight safety.

First of all, pilots who are flying in absolute darkness when approaching the range must "work" in a brightly illuminated sector of the sky and, as practice shows, brief blinding is not excluded. After accomplishment of the bombing, conversely, from the light you are plunged into impenetrable darkness. In such a situation it is not difficult to lose spatial orientation. Second, the "lusters," as the aviators still call the SAB's, which themselves hang above the range, are substantial air interference.

Here we planned night bombing under easier conditions--with illumination of the targets from the ground. However, in actual battle, when the enemy observes blackout with special carefulness, no one will mark ground objectives for us. Then how will effective launching of an air strike be accomplished under night conditions?

Therefore, first of all we abandoned indulgences and simplifications in combat training. We decided thoroughly to master the named valuable combat procedure, too. Here it should be noted that the pilots' initiative was given high quality assistance on the part of the district's Air Force staff. Working with us were such experienced pilots-methodologists as the district's deputy Air Force commander, Major General of Aviation V. Timchenko, Colonel I. Ivanov, Lieutenant Colonel G. Grechkin, and others. Flight-methods assemblies were conducted on the basis of the regiment, in the course of which the leader personnel of the unit and squadrons received instructor clearance to train subordinates in night bombing.

Of course, there were enough difficulties. For example, how could the young pilots be taught to avoid errors in orientation with the combat aircraft going from darkness into light and vice versa? We tried to use a simulator which simulates flight. It was easy to supplement its program with flashes of light. And this proved to be the correct path.

The results of combat employment improved from flight to flight. And here, the next time the flight operations officer on the range, military pilot 1st class Lieutenant Colonel V. Sarazhin, began night work. Military pilot 1st class officer A. Sevostyanov had already accomplished takeoff and was on the route with SAB's on board.

The first group of fighter-bombers headed by military pilot 1st class Major V. Ternov also requested takeoff. Literally minutes remained to the raid on the "enemy" airfield.

I peer into the darkness until my eyes ache trying to discover the fighter-bomber prior to its approach to the target. But it is unsuccessful--"lusters" suddenly flared up in the sky, flooding the environs with a bright red flickering light. Silhouettes of the simulated enemy became distinguishable several kilometers from the flashes. Emerging from the darkness, the fighter-bombers launched a strike against them. The flashes of the bursts shot up on the ground.

The fighter-bombers approached the range group after group. Military pilots 1st class Lieutenant Colonel V. Zenin, Majors V. Klopous and L. Machis, and many others of my comrades accurately destroyed the ground targets.

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AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

CEREMONY IN MOSCOW CELEBRATES MISSILE, ARTILLERY TROOPS DAY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "A Formal Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] A formal meeting of representatives of the workers of the hero-city of Moscow and fightingmen from the capital's garrison was held on 19 November in the Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army. It was devoted to Missile and Artillery Troops Day.

The following were members of the presidium at the meeting: Yu.D. Maslyukov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers of the USSR O.D. Baklanov and P.V. Finogenov; First Deputy Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers F.A. Tabeyev; Army General P.G. Lushev, First Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR; Army General Yu.P. Maksimov; I.A. Larin, first deputy department chief in the CPSU Central Committee; N.A. Shakhov, deputy department chief in the CPSU Central Committee; Colonel General V.S. Nechayev, Deputy Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko; marshals of the branches of troops, generals, admirals and officers; veterans of the missile troops and the artillery; workers in the defense industry, and designers.

The formal meeting was opened by A.I. Kostenko, Deputy Chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee.

The missile and artillery troops were cordially greeted by V.I. Sokolov, leader of a fitters' brigade at the Sokolnicheskiy Rail Car Repair Plant, Hero of Socialist Labor and Doctor of Technical Sciences V.L. Lapygin, and I.N. Nikitin, Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, Commander of the Strategic Rocket Forces and Deputy USSR Minister of Defense, addressed the meeting.

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AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

PRAVDA NOTES RECORD FLIGHT BY P-42 AIRCRAFT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 86 p 6

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondent A. Shcherbakov, Podmoskovnoye Airfield: "A Swift Takeoff: World Records Were Set on the Eve of the Anniversary of October on the Soviet P-42 jet aircraft"]

[Text] Silvery-yellow patches gleamed from the elegant fighter, designated the P-42, at the end of the runway. Test Pilot 1st Class Viktor Pugachev was preparing for takeoff.

It was 1045.... A whistling, hissing sound could be heard. Memory brings back the moment: "left starter engine started...." The roar of the engine being started up grew, and then that of the right. A deafening rumbling lasted for seconds; the engines were being warmed up. The command came from the control tower: "42, take off"!

The takeoff run was rapid and short, the takeoff steep. Then a small "burst." This was understandable: the pilot was "restraining" the aircraft, so to speak, preventing it from increasing the angle of climb. The flight path, the only one which would lead to a record, had been carefully calculated and practiced. A takeoff run and a slight climb, and then a vigorous pitch up, as the specialists say. This meant that the nose of the aircraft rose and took aim at the zenith. This was the vertical portion of the flight path.

The aircraft engines enabled it to accelerate vertically. The speed passed the 800-kilometer mark. Cinetheodolites registered the required altitude of 3,000 meters. This was the end of the process....

Leaving the vertical path, Pugachev put the aircraft onto its back and then smoothly winged it over. That was all. A few minutes later, the wheels touched the concrete. The flight was over. Viktor Georgiyevich was met by Technical Director R. Martirosov, Chief Engineer A. Zudilov, Sports Commissar of the FAI [International Aeronautical Federation] V. Pavlov, and the entire ground crew headed by aircraft technical V. Solovyev. The test pilot was smiling: "Everything normal! Nothing to criticize about the aircraft's performance."

The record-breaking flight was aimed at victory. Victory is always difficult, but in this case the record-breaking team and the pilot had a particularly

difficult mission. The previous record had been set by Major R. Smith, a U.S. Air Force pilot, on 16 February 1975 in Canada. Engine thrust increases considerably under winter conditions, however, when there is a large air density. These were the favorable conditions under which the F-15 Eagle fighter, piloted by R. Smith, took 27.571 seconds to make a similar flight, from start to reaching an altitude of 3,000 meters. The record held for more than 11 years.

The day of V. Pugachev's "raid," the airfield weather service reported an air temperature of plus 2.4 degrees centigrade. The specialists awaited the flight results with great impatience. A preliminary decoding of the cinetheolodite entries and the on-board recording equipment showed 25.4 seconds. A record time.

On that flight, Viktor Pugachev also broke the world record for time required to reach an altitude of 3,000 meters on service-class, jet aircraft with a takeoff weight of 12 to 16 tons, set in 1983 by Canadian M. Sommerard.

The data from the record-breaking flight were sent for registration to the International Aeronautical Federation (FAI).

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NAVAL FORCES

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF MODERN NAVAL WARFARE

Moscow MORSKOY SBORNIK, in Russian No 10, Oct 86 (Signed to press 10 Sep 86)
pp 17-22

[Article by V. Alekseyev; "Distinctive Features of Modern Naval Warfare"]

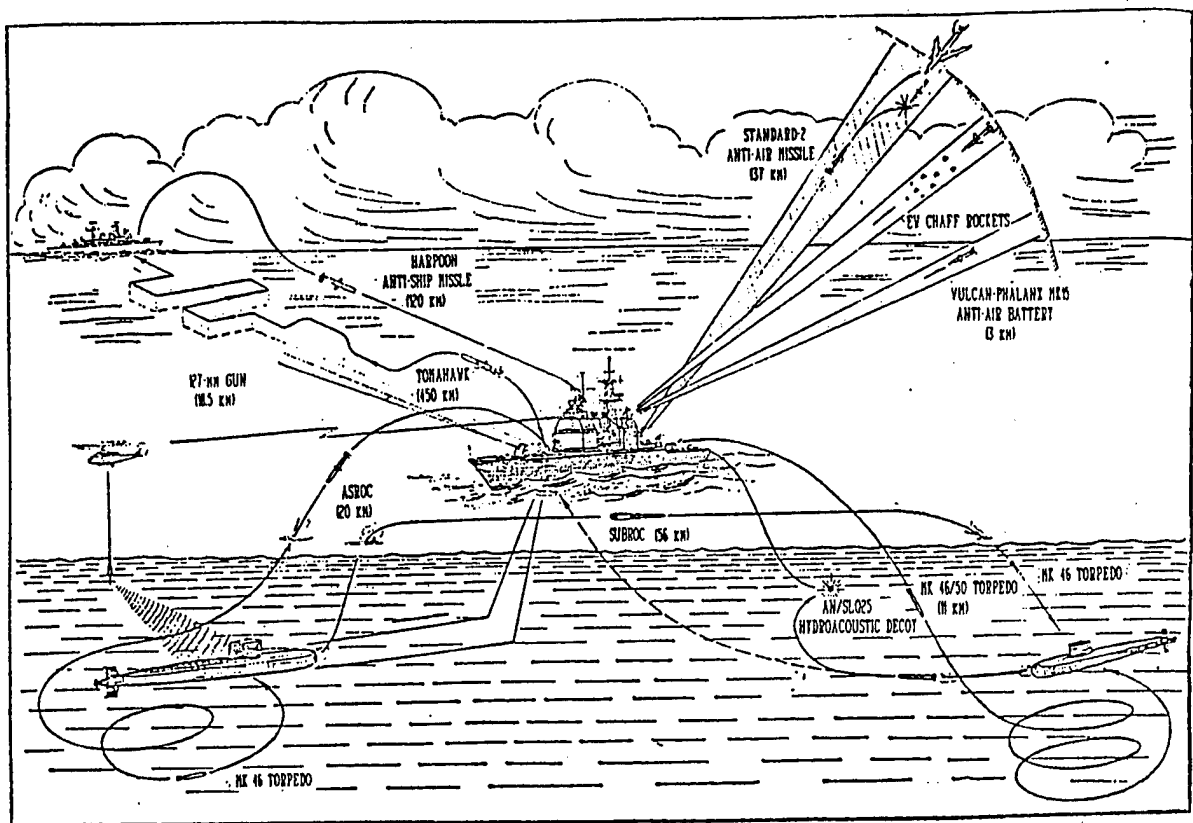
[Text] The rapid development of the material base for armed conflict at sea is reflected in the evolution of naval art and in changes in maintaining a range of categories and concepts and has called for the creation of new methods, means and ways of combat action.

This applies particularly to tactics - that part of naval art which is most sensitive to the modernization of weapons and combat resources, and consequently, of forms and methods of carrying on a war at sea. It is described as "organized armed clash of units (elements, ships) of warring fleets in a limited area over a relatively short period. It is waged in the open sea or ocean and in offshore zones with the objective of destroying (or disrupting) groups of enemy naval forces or causing significant damage." (1) More and more, war at sea is becoming a combination of several strikes against the enemy which are complementary in terms of targets, places and time.

Modern war at sea most frequently is a component part of operations or routine actions of the fleet. It can incorporate both homogeneous as well as heterogeneous units and can employ collectively many types of weapons (see Fig.)

Depending on the objectives and methods of achieving ultimate results, a battle can be divided into an offensive or defensive one and be waged between single or multiple fleet forces. It is as it were the first link in a system of combat actions at sea.

War at sea tactics and means of waging it have changed considerably in the years since World War II. A new character has been assumed for such distinguishing features as action and decisiveness, expanding area boundaries, high effectiveness and intensity, short duration and dynamism, sudden strikes, a variety of tactical choices and widespread employment of electronic warfare. The task of every naval officer is not only to understand in depth the particular peculiarities of modern warfare, but also to be able to take them into account under any circumstances.



Combat Capabilities of Modern Naval Weapons

The significance of **ACTIVITY AND DECISIVENESS** grew with the appearance of long range and nuclear weapons, as well as with the growth of their platform maneuverability.

Experience shows that the winner in a naval battle is the one who is not only better armed, but who more effectively applies his combat resources, demonstrating therein creative initiative. Success for the most part will be defined by the able use of surprise, secrecy, and rapidity. The availability of weapons of great destructive power and the decisiveness of the sides' targets, according to Western specialists, will lead to the fact that the predominant shape of opposition will be a head-on battle, which is characterized by rapid closure with the enemy, conducting preventive strikes and seizing the initiative. And to do this, it is believed, it is mandatory to act against the enemy in such a way as to prevent him from reacting operationally to changes in the situation, engaging in battle at the moment and under the circumstances for which the enemy is insufficiently prepared, and not able to utilize effectively his potential capabilities.

It is well known that the successful commander is one who operates, not according to a stereotype, but who applies new elements in tactics. However, every new tactical procedure and concept must be based on a deep knowledge not only of one's own forces, but those of the opposing side.

Indeed these qualities were demonstrated acutely in one of the combat patrols of the submarine M-172, I. Fisanovich, commanding in the bleak days of 1941. Not detecting any ships in his assigned region, the Commander made a daring decision - to find the enemy in port. Secretly entering the enemy port, the submariner successfully attacked a transport moored to a pier. This was the first penetration by a Soviet submarine into the harbor of the port of Liinakhamari...

Indecision or delay in the use of equipment or capabilities in undertaking measures to avert or liquidate reactions of the enemy's use of weapons can significantly impact on the outcome of a battle, and substantially affect the execution of assigned missions. A high state of morale and combat preparedness of the crew, and its combat organization for victory over a strong, well-armed enemy are mandatory conditions of ship and unit training for decisive, active and unexpected actions against the enemy.

Expansion of the area boundaries of a sea battle has basically been driven by the growth in weapon operating ranges. Equipping submarines, surface ships and aircraft with missiles allows targets to be destroyed at great distances and outside visual and electronic horizons of the missile carrier.

The tendency to increase the range and area of combat activity is tied also to the rush by both sides to employ their weapons at their maximum range in order to conduct a first strike. What is necessary for this is: working up new tactical procedures, longer range detection and targeting, and modernizing defensive measures.

Thus on May 4, 1982, during the Anglo-Argentine conflict, Argentine Naval aircraft, after having gone a great distance, following advisory information of their reconnaissance aircraft, attacked and sunk the British destroyer SHEFFIELD. During the operation, the bombers were not detected and observers saw the EXOCET missile only six seconds before it struck the ship.(2)

Introduction of the HARPOON and TOMAHAWK missiles into NATO ships' weaponry has led to a significant increase in effective combat range. Particular attention is being paid abroad to the design and implementation of surveillance-strike systems which would allow illumination of the situation, detection of the enemy and laying weapons on him at great distances.

High effectiveness depends on the fact that development of naval forces, in the majority of countries, basically follows a path of growth of weapons' striking power and to a lesser degree on means of protection and self-defense. As statistics of past wars point out, the per cent of participating combatant ships sunk continually increases. For example, in the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) only 10 per cent of the 99 ships were destroyed. In the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) both sides lost 27 per cent of their ships. In World War I (1914-17) 43 per cent of the naval forces were lost. During World War II (1939-45) 4000 ships participated in sea battles and 50 per cent of these were lost.(3) These figures clearly demonstrate the course of the traditional battle between "armor and projectiles."

Indeed, in "Instructions for a Campaign and Battle", written by Adm S.O. Makarov for the Port Arthur squadron, it was emphasized that "only destruction of the enemy can be called victory, therefore defeated ships must be dispatched, by sinking them or forcing them to surrender.

To defeat a ship - that's only one/onehundredth of the problem. The actual trophy is the seizure or destruction of the ship. The Navy whose people can carry into battle all their coolness, will shoot straight and will therefore, without fail, defeat the enemy, even if it is at a tactical disadvantage. The winner will be the one who fights well, not noticing his losses and remembering that enemy losses are even greater."(4) These words are still valid, even today. The further growth of destructive power in sea-based weapons considerably broadens the framework of combat effectiveness and makes it even of shorter duration and more dynamic.

Brevity and rapidity of a sea battle is characterized by the urgency and capabilities of each side to conduct mass strikes on the enemy and to attain decisive results in a short period of time. For example, the surveillance-strike systems developed in the West allow one, according to Western specialists, to strike the enemy almost simultaneously with detection. The battle for conserving time, and primacy in striking the enemy is the decisive thing in modern combat action. The history of war at sea demonstrates that, as combat systems are developed, the duration of sea battles continually decreases. This is due to the compressing, or conducting in advance, such phases of the battle as early deployment, moving into battle order, choosing positions, etc, as well as to increasing the destructive power of one's weapons. The modern battle will, as a rule, consist of attack, strike, rapid maneuvering and laying weapons on the enemy in minimal time. This battle brevity reflects an increase in demands for the level of combat readiness of the ship, tactical knowledge of the officers and in combat training for the crew. As the author and organizer of the modern battle, the captain plays a special role in this effort. The faster and more knowledgeable his decisions, the more capable he will be in anticipating the enemy.

Modern systems, based on computer technology, can, in the shortest period of time, provide information about the enemy and propose variants of weapons employment and technical systems. But this requires the crew to be thoroughly familiar with the technology, and continually seek out ways to widen the range of combat tasks being solved by automatic electronic systems.

High dynamism of the naval battle is shown by the rapidity with which circumstances change and by the capability to carry out broad maneuver of forces and weapons. It is conditioned on the necessity to resolve a range of combat problems in a short period of time, problems tied to overcoming enemy opposition and carrying out strikes on him, repelling his attacks, redeploying for other tasks, etc.

As is noted abroad, the problem of increasing force maneuvering capability can be solved by ultimately incorporating nuclear power, increasing the overall power and economy of engineering plants, equipping ships with systems to reduce roll, as well as lowering resistance to movement through the water by

virtue of more efficient construction of ships' hulls and by applying new materials, etc.(5)

Over the past decade, submarine speed has increased significantly. Many navies now have in their inventories ships of dynamic principles (air cushion, or submerged wings). In particular, these concepts are used abroad in construction of amphibious assault craft and missile boats. In the near future, their speed could approach 70-80 knots. Similarly, their high seakeeping ability, and sufficient autonomous cruising range give them the capability, as they consider in the West, successfully to carry on modern warfare at considerable distance from their bases. In addition, high mobility and small draft, according to foreign specialists, make these ships almost invulnerable to torpedos or mines.

The widespread proliferation of aircraft on ships, both fixed wing and helicopters, has contributed to the high dynamism of sea battles. Their presence has changed the contents of such battle stages as searching for the enemy and tactical redeployment. In the past, for example, search was merely one element of tactical reconnaissance. Today, it is necessary to consider it as one of the battle phases, since in a set of circumstances when detecting the enemy, weapons and technical systems permit immediate strikes, without regard for what phase of maneuver the forces in the battle are found.

From the perspective of fleet development, one must conclude that dynamism of war at sea will henceforth increase. On it depend the role and significance of tactical maneuver in all aspects of the battle, including the execution of amphibious and anti-amphibious operations.

Surprise against the enemy is one of the most important factors leading to success in modern war at sea. It is ensured by improving the characteristics of weapons, secrecy in assuming battle positions, employing new tactical concepts, selecting a strike axis which the enemy does not expect, careful deception, by rapid maneuvering, etc. Surprise gives the capability to achieve maximum results with minimal loss of forces, systems, effort and time; and is achieved sooner, if one undertakes such actions that the enemy at any given moment least expects. Thus, in September-December 1941, Northern Fleet submarines K-2 and K-3 achieved great success in various tactical situations through the unexpected application of artillery. Despite the fact that this type of warfighting was accompanied by great risk to the submariners, nevertheless they achieved victory.

To achieve surprise during preparation or during the conduct of a battle, various decisions on a range of other combat tasks must consider tactical deception whose objective is to hide from the enemy one's force composition and concepts of operation, thereby lowering his weapons' effectiveness. In a naval battle, surprise is one of the most important elements of the commander's art and of his ability to demonstrate boldness and initiative under very complex conditions. Therefore it is very important to take into account weather conditions which inhibit the enemy from conducting surveillance (fog, snowfall, rainshowers and sea state), that is, natural conditions, etc. As noted in the West, experience of the Anglo-Argentine conflicts showed that nighttime combat actions assured the success of the

British amphibious assault, but demanded of all personnel special training, working out questions of control and coordination, and application of systems of observation and surveillance, in particular night vision devices. In addition, it is necessary to remember that surprise is a very short-lived factor. Accordingly, having achieved it at the outset of battle, it is necessary to apply the maximum force to succeed.

Variety of methods of waging a sea battle (that is, the optimal combination of several procedures of combat activity of forces for achieving a specified goal) is one of its characteristic features. A search for new forms of waging naval battles has continuously been carried on in the course of the history of war. Conventional actions seldom have brought success.

This process sets the conditions for development of theory and practice of naval art, a material base for armed conflict and for increasing personnel preparedness. Increasing the range and area of combat calls for utilization of air and other means of observation, and increases the role of electronic warfare. Ways of waging a sea battle depend also on tasks to be accomplished by the ships, conditions of executing them and the character of activity of enemy forces. Thus, for example, for surface ships, the unceasing threat will be attack from the air. At the same time, the enemy is capable of conducting strikes using data from external target designators located beyond the radio horizon. Naturally, this requires a constant search for new ways to organize all kinds of defenses for ships at sea and to design new tactical measures which would allow one to surpass the enemy in the art of waging war, to achieve victory with fewer forces and with small losses.

The intensity of a sea battle is a consequence of the urgency on the part of both sides in contact to operate actively toward decisive objectives. It is connected to high weapons effectiveness and depends on quick and sharp changes in the situation during the battle, on multiple qualitative and quantitative changes in personnel cooperation during various stages of the battle, and on sudden application of new weapon types and tactical measures for their use and methods of deception. Intensity has the character of a prolonged, unabating confrontation for the crew, demanding a high degree of concentration, tenacity, perseverance, and the mobilization of all spiritual and physical strength. Such conditions of combat readiness as military science and skill, management and coordination, organization and discipline of each sailor, crew and elements as a whole assume exclusive importance.

The appearance, under combat conditions, of fatigue, inertia, and the lowering of combat readiness can substantially influence the results of execution of established tasks and the course of the battle.

Widespread use of Electronic Warfare is characteristic of the modern naval battle. This depends on the universal introduction of electronic warfare elements into communications and surveillance systems, force control and weapon directions systems.

As viewed overseas, experience of waging electronic warfare (EW) during local conflicts, including the Anglo-Argentine 1982 (damage to GLAMROGAN on the 12th of June occurred despite her use of passive interference means), underscores

the necessity for the long-term modernization of EW systems, and means and measures of their use. Ships and planes, according to foreign specialists, must be equipped with automatic chaff systems, which would allow them to shift rapidly from one variation to another, expand their frequency range, increase durability and density of passive interference and to assure a very complex war with radio-, infrared- and laser-guided warheads.(6)

Solution of these problems demands electromagnetic compatibility both between shipboard radioelectronic systems and others when operating heterogeneous forces jointly.

Considerable attention is being given in the West to improving existing and developing new means of acoustic warfare, using self-propelled and stationary submarine decoys, and drifting and self-propelled devices of active interference. The objective of this activity is not only to lead the enemy astray, but to protect oneself against torpedoes with homing warheads.

Modernization of Electronic Warfare EW systems is proceeding in two directions. For example, in the U.S., the development of automated EW installations (integrating systems of radar surveillance with active and passive interference) which have a minimal response time to initiate EW actions is of fundamental concern.

On the whole, one must emphasize that EW has become an irreplaceable and important basic component of the modern sea battle, having substantial influence on the final outcome.

In such a way, modern war at sea bears a multi-plan, integrated character. It can be fought simultaneously in various media; on the surface, under the sea, and in the air; in an offshore area as well as in the great aquarium of the ocean; and in contrast to past wars, it can reflect a combination of surface, subsurface and air combat, joined with common objectives and a single concept, in executing combat tasks by a single detached ship as well as by a formation of heterogeneous fleet forces.

The extensive broadening of the battle area, and its increasingly shorter duration and dynamism, complicates control of forces in the battle, and demands a continuing modernizing of the structure for coordination, recognition, information and communication, for operations of the flagship and its staff and for wide application of computer technology.

Fighting the battle with various types of ships demands increased control. It must satisfy requirements for successful deployment and decision making. The constant increase and channeling of information flow, increasing speed of its movement through channels requires putting into wide spread practice operational control systems.

Experience of post-war exercises points out that the successful person is one who, in complex situations, strives to act single-purposedly and operationally as he solves problems of the exercise war without weakening or oversimplifying, and who finds new capabilities in the use of weapons and technology.

No less important is the skill of the commander, in compressed time, to collect and disseminate data about changing conditions and smartly react to them, demonstrating independence and decisiveness in the process.

Modern warfare sets up high demands on the tactical, technical, special and morale-psychological training of sailors. Therefore, the officer corps is obligated to acquire a thorough military-technical knowledge, a broadened general scientific horizon, demonstrate initiative and creativity and tactical foresight, and to develop constantly new and more effective tactical measures. Practical realization of these requirements will permit the successful execution of tasks, established by the 27th CPSU Congress for the successful defense of the peaceful workers of our land, and assure our readiness at any moment to repel an aggressor.

1. Military Encyclopedic Dictionary; Voenizdat, Moscow; 1983; p 461.
2. For details see MORSKOY SBORNIK, 1982, #12, p 83.
3. N. T. Degodi, BATTLES AND WAR AT SEA; Voenizdat, Moscow; 1966, pp 47-48.
4. THE ISLAND CAMPAIGN; S. O. Makarov; Voenizdat, Moscow; 1954; p 175.
5. A. LARIONOV and Yu. Nesvitskiy; THE NATO SURFACE FLEET; Voenizdat, Moscow, 1975, pp 19-20.
6. For details see MORSKOY SBORNIK, 1983, #3, pp 80-82.

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9355

CSO: 8144/3306

NAVAL FORCES

BRIEFS

SOVIET SHIPS VISIT GREECE--Piraeus, 18 Nov--By agreement, a detachment of Soviet military ships consisting of the missile cruiser Slava and the large ASW ship Komsomolets Ukrainy, flying the flag of Admiral M. Khronopulo, Commander of the Black Sea Fleet, arrived in this Greek port on an official visit. Residents of the city greeted the Soviet seamen warmly. A concert group and a band made up of Soviet seamen gave a highly successful concert in the city. [by Capt 1st Rank S. Bystrov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent] [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 86 p 3] 11499

CSO: 1801/74

DOSAAB

RESERVISTS WITH DRA SERVICE GATHER IN USSURIYSK

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 7 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by V. Popov, instructor, Maritime Kray DOSAAF Kraykom; Vladivostok:
"Gathering of Men of the Reserve"]

[Text] A kray gathering of reserve servicemen who accomplished their international duty with honor as part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan during the period of recent military service took place in Ussuriysk.

Many young people assembled in the hall of the city's Officers' House. The reservists told the future defenders of the motherland about their service and fighting comrades. They advised preparing more thoroughly for call-up to the army, mastering military specialties in the DOSAAF training organizations, and increasing physical tempering.

The draftees listened with interest to the presentations of former servicemen-internationalists. Vladimir Yemelyanov, for example, served in the battalion commanded by Hero of the Soviet Union Major R. Aushev. He was awarded the medal "For Combat Services" for courage and valor displayed in battle with the Dushmen. He now works as a machine operator in the Lugovoy sovkhos, Khorolskiy Rayon, and actively participates in public life. Vladimir created an operative Komsomol detachment in the village.

Arkadiy Zagumenny--a wearer of two Orders of the Red Star--is a paratrooper. He learned to jump with a parachute in a DOSAAF aeroclub. This training came in very handy in his soldiering days. At the gathering Arkadiy was awarded a Komsomol pass for study at the Far Eastern State University.

The conversation about combat exploits also continued in an unofficial environment and in free and easy talks. At one end of the hall young people surrounded a student of the Ussuriysk Higher Military Motor Vehicle Command School, Sergeant Vartak Tovmasyan, who was awarded the medal "For Valor" for saving the life of an officer. A little farther on Sergeant (Reserve) Yuriy Vasilyev, who had been awarded the Order of the Red Star, talked with the draftees.

The delegates to the gathering participated in the unveiling of a memorial plaque in Street imeni Sergey Ushakov. A graduate of one of the Ussuriysk schools, Sergey completed the Higher Military Motor Vehicle Command School here. He died heroically while performing his international duty in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The reservists placed a wreath at the Eternal Flame. Then, together with the young people of the city, they participated in competitions in applied-military types of sport.

Taking part in the work of the gathering were the first secretary of the Ussuriysk party gorkom, V. Yekshibarov, the first secretary of the Maritime Kray Komsomol kraykom, I. Tumanova, and the deputy chairman of the DOSAAF kraykom, I. Belov, as well as veterans of the war and labor.

6367

CSO: 1801/42

DOSA AF

REVIEW: DOSAAF PUBLISHES VOLUME ON AIRBORNE TROOPS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 86 p 2

[Review by Lt Col V. Bezrodnyy of book "Ognennyye zori. Ocherki" [Fiery Dawns. Essays] by V. Kuznetsov, DOSAAF, 1985, 208 pages, price 70 kopecks]

[Text] "There is some special, festive beauty in the dropping of troops from airplanes. The dozens, hundreds, and thousands of parachute canopies which are opening wide and slowly floating in the sky just merit comparison with white lilies or some other just as poetic flowers, and the mighty roar of the aircraft which are moving away--with the solemn chords of Bach chorales...."

At least, that's how it appears to the author of the book, "Ognennyye zori" [Fiery Dawns]--frontline fighter Viktor Kuznetsov--in whose soul airborne youth comes to life in the form of combat training of winged infantrymen: parachute jumps from balloons and airplanes, battles and campaigns.

Turning back four decades to the exploits of the frontline heroes, the author visited the units and subunits where he served during the war and fixedly peered at the soldierly deeds of the officers, warrant officers, and the soldiers and sergeants who replaced them in the battle formation. In the fates, deeds, and characters of the heirs to the military glory of the older generation of fatherland's defenders he looks for and finds brilliant facts which disclose the spiritual sources of the readiness for an exploit in the name of the motherland.

The author also visited his own Guards airborne regiment on whose rosters is eternally entered Hero of the Soviet Union Guards Private Prokopy Galushin. And here he is convinced that the young paratroopers do not have to be interested in courage and he tells with pride about facts from the unit's heroic chronicle of recent years.

It is very important that in reflecting on the nature of an exploit as the highest moral criterion of the Soviet serviceman, V. Kuznetsov turns to the childhood and youthful years of Cholponbay Tuleberdiyev, Ivan Korolkov, Valentin Sapogov, and other heroes and to their paternal kray, love for which gives the soldier strength at moments of severe tests. For it means much in the molding of ideological convictions of the youth who is preparing to take his place in the formation of the Soviet Armed Forces and who has been indoctrinated in childhood with respect for the "man with the gun," for the grandfather's medal which is carefully kept in the family, and for the faded frontline photograph.

In the decree adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers which is directed toward a further improvement in the training of the youth for military service, stressed once more is the importance of raising the level of predraft training of the youth and the conduct of measures which have as their task ensuring the manning of the Armed Forces with replacements who are ready to accomplish their duty in the defense of the socialist fatherland in a worthy manner. The works among which we can boldly include the book by V. Kuznetsov, "Ognennyye zori," also serves the noble goal of the military-patriotic indoctrination of the draftee youth. Its leit-motiv is disclosed in an entry made by a hero of the essay "Ognennyye zori," the paratrooper, Senior Lieutenant Viktor Korolenko, in his notebook: "I often think of those who lie in mass graves and who, with weapon in hand, travelled along the cruel roads of war.... How much they endured so that we could be happy!... The main thing is to defend the heights occupied by our elders and to climb higher...." Their exploit, the sources of which are in the love for the motherland and in ideological conviction, are life's reference point for the young.

6367

CSO: 1801/40

MILITARY HISTORY

STALIN TREATMENT VIEWED IN ZHUKOV ANNIVERSARY PIECES

PM051321 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 November 1986 First Edition carries on page 4 under the headline "Marshal of Victory" a 3,000-word feature "prepared by Anatoliy Khorobrykh" pegged to the 90th Anniversary of G. K. Zhukov's birth. The feature is introduced by the following note:

"Marshal of the Soviet Union G. K. Zhukov, four times Hero of the Soviet Union and twice awarded the Order of Victory, would have been 90 years old on 1 December.

"'I knew Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov for almost 40 years,' Lieutenant General (Retired) L. F. Minyuk begins his memoirs. 'I also served as his direct subordinate. That is why I decided to share with the readers my recollections about this outstanding military leader and great wartime figure.'

"These memoirs were written 10 years ago. Their author is no longer alive. One copy of his manuscript, accompanied by his presentation letter, is in the possession of the marshal's daughter E. G. Zhukova. On the eve of her father's 90th birth anniversary, Ella Georgiyevna was kind enough to make it available to the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA editorial board.

"The memoirs are published in an abbreviated form."

Under the subhead "You and I Are Military People," Minyuk describes now, in August 1942, he delivered to Zhukov Marshal Timoshenko's orders appointing Zhukov first deputy supreme commander in chief. Minyuk says that he thought about Zhukov's advancement "from division commander to deputy supreme commander in 5 years," and cites Zhukov's reply to his congratulations:

"'Thank you for the congratulations,' Zhukov replied, 'but to be frank,' he admitted at once, 'the new appointment brings me no pleasure. When you command an army or a fleet you seem to have your own home, your own jurisdiction [khozyaystvo], you know on whom you can rely, but being a deputy--let alone Stalin's deputy--is very difficult....'"

Minyuk, Zhukov's senior adjutant-general, cites Zhukov as saying:

"I was not asked, either, whether I agreed to take the position of first deputy supreme commander in chief. War, brother, war. You and I are military men, and will do whatever we are ordered to do."

Minyuk follows his description of this incident with a narrative of Zhukov's actions on the Stalingrad Front, under the subhead "I Personally Take Responsibility."

He describes briefly the military situation and Stalin's "personal order to Zhukov" on 27 August to organize counterattacks around Stalingrad, and writes about Zhukov's report to Stalin that the offensive could not be launched before 5 or 6 September. He says that "Stalin agreed with Georgiy Konstantinovich's arguments," but the date for the counterattack by the 1st Guards Army remained unchanged. Zhukov apparently postponed it until 3 September, "and then informed Stalin of this."

Minyuk then describes Stalin's "rather stormy reaction" to a report that a dangerous situation could develop and cites a telegram from Stalin to Zhukov. He goes on:

"On receipt of such a message, anyone with weaker nerves would have perhaps launched an immediate attack, but Zhukov telephones Stalin" to explain why he was delaying the offensive. Stalin apparently agreed," Minyuk continues: "What courage must he have had to uphold his views before Stalin and shoulder the entire responsibility for all possible consequences in such a complex and acute situation!"

The remaining one-third of the feature, under the subhead "A Commander Is Tested in Action," describes Zhukov's qualities as commander and leader.

[Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 November 1986 carries on page 2 a 4,000-word interview with writer V. V. Karpov by its correspondent V. Peskov under the headline "The Legendary Name--Zhukov." The item is introduced by an editorial note which reads in part:

"Tomorrow, 1 December, is the birth anniversary of Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov. The Four Times Hero of the Soviet Union and illustrious marshal would have been 90 years old. This man's heroic life will never be forgotten by our people. There is enormous interest in Zhukov's personality. His role in the Great Patriotic War, of which everyone is aware, has still not been properly studied and fully explained. This is why there is interest in all testimonies by his contemporaries, archive documents, recorded conversations with him, and historians' studies. And, of course, we all await a detailed narrative about the life of the great troop leader whose name is justifiably ranked by history together with those of Suvorov and Kutuzov. Who will write this book about Zhukov? Konstantin Simonov and Sergey Smirnov started writing, but did not complete their work. Hero of the Soviet Union Vladimir Vasilyevich Karpov, writer and former frontline intelligence officer, is now working on a book about Marshal Zhukov."

The first part of the interview covers Karpov's previous book "Troop Leader" [Polkovodets] on the life of General I. Ye. Patrov, his style and presentation methods, the main objective pursued by his book, and his personal recollections of Zhukov. As part of his answer to a question about Zhukov's rise to fame, Karpov says.

"General D. I. Ortenberg, former KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editor, writes in his memoirs that, in the fall of 1941, Stalin ordered that Zhukov's photograph be published in the newspaper. This is a remarkable fact. This meant that the Supreme Commander in Chief wanted Moscow's defenders to know who their commander was."

The conversation then turns to Zhukov's qualities and character, and continues with the following exchange:

"[Peskov] Zhukov and Stalin. They were great personalities. Their clash in the initial period of the war is well known. That was followed by understanding and cooperation until victory. Afterward Stalin again distanced himself from Zhukov. Why did this happen? What view will you take of the marshal's postwar position? Was Stalin driven by considerations of the highest order, or was that an arbitrary act, possibly dictated by ordinary human jealousy of Zhukov's tremendous popularity among the people?

"[Karpov] It is difficult for me to answer this question now without making a mistake. I still do not know everything, I still have not analyzed everything properly. For me, personally, this question is still unanswered. But I am determined not to overlook the bitter times of my hero's postwar fate.

"If we were to look back in history we would see that Zhukov was not the first military leader to drink from the glass of injustice. But history itself also testifies that everything inevitably fell into its proper place with the passage of time. Inevitably! I think that now we are at the point where everything will fall into its proper place.

"[Peskov] Yes, honesty and publicity apply not only to current aspects of our life but also to history. In your work as Zhukov's biographer you, Vladimir Vasilyevich, will inevitably be a historian of the Great Patriotic War. What are the distortions and perversions in the interpretation of various events in the war that you would like to amend and set right?

"[Karpov] I would like to write about everything just as it was. And I think that I would [be] backed by everyone who believes that the postwar attribution of all merit for victory to Stalin alone is an injustice and a perversion of the truth. On the other hand, following the 'debunking' [razvenchaniye], it was pretended that Stalin did not play a decisive role in war leadership--that is also untrue.

[Subsequent biased interpretations of some aspects of the war also ran contrary to the truth. And this is not an inoffensive matter. Perversion of history, no matter to show advantage it may be, always results in moral

losses. We all know the sources of these errors and must at long last learn to avoid them. After all, as we can see, everything inevitably falls into its proper place."

The remainder of the interview deals with the Germans' attitude to Zhukov and a further exchange of reminiscences between Karpov and Peskov about their personal meetings with the marshal.

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 30 November 1986 carries on pages 3 and 4 a 3,500-word interview with Marshal Zhukov by Nikolay Khlebodarov, entitled "Troop Leader. On the 90th Anniversary of G. K. Zhukov's Birth," which begins with the following introduction by the author:

"In the last years of his life, Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov had no contacts with the press, so I asked Triple Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal S. M. Budennyi to help arrange a meeting. It took place shortly before 9 May 1974. Zhukov replied to the questions quickly. At the end of the conversation he said: 'Much has been written about the war, and there is much of it that I dislike. Some things may be embellished for philistine purposes, but history needs only the truth. When ylu have written the piece, show it to me....' A few days later I showed him the finished article. He read it and, without saying anything, appended his clear signature. For various reasons this conversation was not published at the time....

"Zhukov has not been among us since 18 June 1974. Much has been written in this time about the Great Patriotic War, new documents and heroes have been discovered, a three-volume edition of memoirs by Zhukov himself has been published. Even so, on the day of the 90th anniversary of the marshal's birth, his last conversation is of undoubted interest: After all, Zhukov is Zhukov."

The opening part of the interview deals with Zhukov's early life and career, covering World War I, the revolution and Civil War, and the wars in Spain and the Far East. Turning to the beginning of World War II and the German attack, Zhukov says:

"During one conversation with me I. V. Stalin muttered that he had information on the intentions of Hitler's government.... Incidentally, the military attache in Berlin reported as early as 14 March that 'the start of military operations against the USSR should be expected between 15 May and 15 June 1941.' But, under the circumstances of the largest disinformation maneuver, which had been conducted on Hitler's instructions since February 1941, incorrect conclusions were drawn from numerous intelligence reports."

Zhukov describes the early reports of German attacks on Soviet cities, and goes on:

"People's Commissar for Defense S. K. Timoshenko ordered me to telephone I. V. Stalin.

"The telephone rang a very long time. When I. V. Stalin heard the situation report, he kept silent for a long time. I asked at that point: 'Have you understood me?'

"Silence again. Finally he said: 'Come to the Kremlin with Timoshenko. Tell Poskrebyshev to summon all Politburo members....'

"An order from the people's commissar of defense was issued to troops at 0715 hours to destroy the enemy's advanced units. This was clearly unrealistic.

"[Khlebodarov] Why?

"[Zhukov] There was much that we had not managed to complete--the war found the country's army in a state of reorganization, rearmament, and retraining. Some 2-3 years later we would have given the Soviet people a brilliant army. But the harsh conditions of the treaty with fascist Germany prevented us from doing many things. This is why the sides' forces were far from equal. Our divisions were half as strong. A large part of the artillery was at testing ranges for trials and could not accomplish combat tasks. Young commanders who had had no experience under fire were being promoted en masse to the highest command post...."

Following Zhukov's recollections about the battle for Moscow, Khlebodarov records the following exchange:

"[Khlebodarov] What was the most tense period of your life?

"[Zhukov] During the battle for Moscow, I slept for only about 2 hours a day for almost 2 weeks. I refreshed myself by skiing, physical exercise, and strong coffee. But when I fell asleep, people found it very difficult to wake me up, even when Stalin telephoned. Tension at work often reached extremes, because Stalin could not tolerate guesswork answers. Comprehensiveness and clarity were often achieved by working almost around the clock, at times with contradictory reports from all fronts. The most crucial directives were being drawn up in a few hours, and at times even in a matter of minutes....

"[Khlebodarov] Did you have occasion to argue with Stalin?

"[Zhukov] Several times. Once I gave him a situation report, substantiating the inevitability of the surrender of Kiev. I could see no other solution. 'What sort of rubbish is that?' Stalin flew into a rage. 'Give Kiev to the enemy?' I replied: 'If you think that the chief of General Staff can only talk rubbish, then he has no business being here....' 'Don't get excited,' I. V. Stalin said. 'Incidentally, if you put the question like that, we can't manage without you....'

"Some 40 minutes later I was relieved of duty as chief of the General Staff and appointed commander of the reserve front.... Nothing came out of my recommendation. Later on the troops paid a heavy price for other decisions..."

The remainder of the interview covers the battle for Stalingrad, the Kursk Salient, the battle for Berlin, and Zhukov's life in retirement.

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

CRITIQUE OF U.S.--JAPANESE EXERCISES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by S. Ruslanov: "Erosion of Security"]

[Text] The biggest joint maneuvers of the armed forces of the two countries in American-Japanese relations have just been concluded. As the newspaper AKAHATA wrote, for five days on the island of Hokkaido and in the area of Honshu Island "a broad range of joint operations was worked out--from establishing control over the Sea of Okhotsk to the launching of a strike at Soviet bases in the Maritime Province." In the words of Agence France-Presse, Western experts and official representatives of the Japanese National Defense Directorate (NDR) look upon the maneuvers as a "step forward in the military collaboration" of the United States and Japan.

Actually, on the road to consolidation in the Pacific region and putting together some "eastern NATO" there the United States, naturally not without the assistance of its Far Eastern allies--Tokyo and Seoul--is taking direct gigantic strides. Having a formation of almost 100,000 men and about 1,000 nuclear warheads at bases in Japan and Korea, the Pentagon has now undertaken in real earnest the establishment of a kind of "infrastructure" of the notorious Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle.

Let us take the present maneuvers as an example. Prior to today, subunits of U.S. troops which are permanently based, let us say, on the South Korean peninsula were not involved in such "games." But now A-10 aircraft have been transferred to Hokkaido from Pentagon bases in Suwon (South Korea). If this is also a "nuance," and this is exactly how they would like to present the matter both in Washington and Tokyo, it is extremely eloquent. By the way, in the opinion of the Japanese press this "nuance" testifies to the further strengthening of the military integration of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. It also shows clearly that the militaristic Pentagon "triangle" is not the fruit of unrestrained fantasy of "Red" propaganda, but an actual strategic figure being filled with specific content which has been drawn on the plotting boards of the Pentagon generals.

And one more, so to say, reverse side of the "nuance." Agence France-Presse characterizes the maneuvers on Hokkaido as regular evidence of the "erosion of military taboos" of the Country of the Rising Sun.

In fact, in recent years, through the endeavors of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Japan's military restrictions, if not openly ignored, are interpreted in changed wording and, speaking more simply, are being emasculated little by little. One could close the eyes to all this (which, in fact, is being done in official Tokyo) if the "erosion of Japan's military taboos" did not threaten the erosion of security in the entire Asian-Pacific region.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA ON NATO NUCLEAR STORAGE 'THREAT' TO ITALIAN CIVILIANS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by M. Ilinskiy: "Nuclear Depots...in a Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] Rome. (IZVESTIYA special correspondent). Night had fallen. Leaving long white trails in the sky above the Adriatic, a flight of fighters rushed past. Several minutes later the airplanes landed on the airfield of the city of Rimini.

"They fly beautifully," a West German tourist from Munich, who was sitting in a comfortable chair on the terrace of the Plaza Hotel in the resort city of Pesaro, which is not far from Rimini, uttered praise, peering into the cloudless sky.

"Beautifully?" the proprietor of the Plaza Hotel, Guerra, an Italian of Argentine origin, asked. "But didn't you read that nuclear ammunition has been stored at Mirimare Airfield in the city of Rimini which, in military circles, is still called Vessura?"

"It cannot be," the German doubted. "It most likely is simply propaganda. A resort of general European significance is here. And suddenly atomic bombs...."

"What kind of propaganda can it be?" the peaceful Guerra, whose translated name means "war," became indignant. "Even the American press wrote about this fact, and then the subject of U.S. atomic bombs in Rimini did not leave the pages of Italian newspapers for several weeks."

"What do you think of all this," the German Karl Shtubert asked, turning to me.

I preferred not to join in their quarrel and limited myself only to a report that is well known for certain. This summer the American newspaper WASHINGTON POST published material which subsequently was called "a leak of secret plans" of the Pentagon. The article openly listed for the first time 20 American air bases in Western Europe and South Korea at which fighter-bombers carrying nuclear weapons on board are based.

There are three such bases in Italy, and one of them is in Rimini. It is serviced by 80 American servicemen. Located on the hills adjacent to the airfield is the (Koriana) Air Base on which, as reported by the Italian press, missiles and radars are located....

The conversation in the hotel suggested to me the idea of meeting with the leaders of the city municipality in Rimini and learning how events are developing around the placement of American nuclear bombs in the zone of the Miramare airport.

Unfortunately, I was never able to meet with the mayor of Rimini, Massimo Conti, but assessor Maximiliano (Filippinni) kindly agreed to answer your correspondent's questions:

"Are you interested in the situation in the city in connection with the placement of 14 American atomic bombs in warehouses on Miramare airfield?"

"The newspapers mentioned the figure of 25 atomic bombs," I noted. "But it is not a matter of the quantitative aspect of the question but of the very essence of the problem."

"Of course," the assessor agreed. "It is important on whose permission these bombs turned up in the Rimini zone. We actually learned of American nuclear bombs at the Miramare warehouses from the newspapers. This caused alarm and concern in the city where 130,000 people live. We call our Rimini one of the 'resort capitals' of Western Europe. Each year the city receives more than 3.5 million tourists. How did we react to the press report? We assembled the municipal council to which were invited representatives of the general public, all political parties, trade unions, and the youth. We adopted a document which is called 'Rimini-- a city for peace. No to American nuclear bombs!' We sent an inquiry to the government, desiring to receive an official answer from the Ministry of Defense. It is now October already, two months have passed, and no reply to the inquiry has ever arrived. It looks as though there was none.

"Another fact also attracts attention," M. (Filippinni) continues. "Since 1983 we voted for declaring Rimini a city free of nuclear weapons. And here, three years later we learn that nuclear death has been placed namely with us. Thus, they simply did not desire to consider us.

"But the question is much broader," M. (Filippinni) stresses. We come out against the arms race and consider the U.S. atomic bases unacceptable and contrary to international norms, law, and morals. We decisively condemn tests of new types of weapons and welcome the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions."

"How do you evaluate the report about the forthcoming meeting between M. S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan in Reykjavik?"

"We hope that this meeting at the highest level will serve the improvement of the international situation and, especially, the restraining of the arms race. This is required by common sense and the experience of the entire course of development of international life."

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON SYRIAN GROUND FORCES, AIR FORCE

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 16, 1986 pp 46-47

[Article by Maj S. Gololobov: "Thanks, Russian Friend"]

[Text] Be on the Alert!

Roads are like people. Each one has its own face and its own character. Like a sword, the highway to the Golan Heights cuts first the rocky sun-scorched desert, then fertile oases. Vehicles of the most diverse makes rush to meet our jeep; they are painted in gay colors with all possible decorations in the Eastern manner. "Countrymen" are also encountered--KamAZ's, ZIL's, UAZ's, Zhigulis, Volgas, and Nivas. It is pleasant to meet them thousands of kilometers from home.

We stopped in a small village near the road to drink a gulp of water. Today is Friday, according to the Moslem calendar--a day off. Venerable elders, counting their beads, sip strongly brewed tea from cone-shaped cups and leisurely exchange news. Mothers of many children hurry in bright clothing. As always, ubiquitous boys, begging for badges, appear at the vehicles.

If one attentively glances at all the surroundings, then behind this seemingly light-hearted movement of vehicles and people a certain watchfulness is felt. Military patrols and posts are encountered here and there, surface-to-air missile launchers are often seen in cone-shaped hills, and fighter aircraft cut the blue of the sky. Just as many years ago, it is now restless here. Recent aggressive actions of the American pirates against sovereign Libya and repeated imperial statements of Israel concerning "its living space" also require the people of the Syrian Arab Republic to be on the alert.

...The Golan Heights are age-old Syrian land located only 50 kilometers from Damascus. For many years already people have not known peace and quiet here. Occupied by Israeli cutthroats, the Golan Heights often served as a bridgehead for aggression against Syria. And in particular, the city of El Quneitra, where we are located. In essence, now it cannot be called a city. All around--only ruins.

"Prior to the Israeli invasion in the summer of 1967," relates our companion, Said Hussein, "it was a most beautiful city with a population of 50,000. But the fate of a militarized population was prepared for it. The Israeli warriors burned,

killed, and drove the natives from their region. The Syrian troops gave a worthy rebuff to the occupiers. In 1974, the Zionists were forced to abandon a considerable portion of the land which had been seized, including El Quneitra. Departing, they completely plundered and destroyed the city, and only a memorial to vandalism remained of it.

Just as at one time the Hitlerite fascists reduced the cities of Europe to ashes, so quite recently American pirates launched a missile and bomb strike against Libyan Tripoli and Bengasi and Israeli barbarians trampled this Arab oasis.

Literally several hundred meters separate the destroyed outskirts from the Israeli positions. The aggressors deployed a big espionage-intelligence center on occupied Syrian territory.

"Any provocations can be expected every minute from the occupiers. Here we are like a bone in the throat of the aggressors," says Said Hussein. "They try to exert a psychological influence on us, provoke incidents, and conduct reconnaissance. However, they do not frighten us: sooner or later victory will be ours."

A Syrian Marasyev

We reached the military pilots on a flying day. It was as if the sky was azure--cloudless. Only the red-hot sun, which had hardly appeared from behind the mountains, burned the ground like a blast furnace flame. A little more than 40 degrees in the shade. MiG's leave the concrete one after the other and go on patrol.

"An excellent machine," says the squadron commander, Major (Khafez Dzhuni), escorting the airplane with a glance. "Maneuverable, fast, it is only pleasure to fly in it."

The command post is surrounded on all sides with even rows of cypress and eucalyptus, and here in the shade the next shift awaits takeoff. The pilots are young, but they have plenty of experience--each one has 600 hours of combat flying time behind him. A man in a military uniform approached us, limping slightly.

"Hello," he said in Russian, and he extended his hand. "My name is (Adian Khadar)."

Just as we know well the names of heroes of the Soviet Union pilots Viktor Talalikhin, Nikolay Gastello, Zakhar Sorokin, and Aleksey Maresyev, here everyone from the small to the great knows Hero of the Syrian Arab Republic, Division General (Adian al-Khadzh Khadar).

His fate is unusual. In October 1973, when the war of liberation against the Israeli aggressors began, Lieutenant Colonel (Khadar) commanded an air squadron. They spoke of him as one of the valiant pilots of the Syrian Air Force. His ability to wage aerial battle skillfully was often experienced by the air pirates. Once, returning from a mission, (Khadar's) aircraft came under the intensive fire of enemy batteries.

He regained consciousness on the ground, not far from the flaming airplane. He tried to stand but could not--he had no right leg. Bleeding, the pilot lost

consciousness. When he came to, he was already in a prisoner-of-war camp. Even today, (Adian) remembers each day spent in the torture chambers of the Zionist wild fanatics. They tried to turn him to betray the motherland, but they did not succeed. They could not break him physically and psychologically. And then the bandits cut off the other leg so that the valiant pilot could never again sit behind the control column.

By a miracle, he succeeded in breaking away from the enemy's bestial paws. At first he learned to walk on prostheses, then he began to run a little, and with time he even flew.

"I know excellently the fate of Maresyev. He helped me to prevail. I recently read in PRAVDA that for his 70th birthday Aleksey Petrovich was awarded the Order of Lenin. Please tell him that the Syrian Marasyev sincerely congratulates him on his high award!"

...We left the flyers in the evening. The sun's bright orange disk cut the spiral-like trails of the fighters. General (Khadar's) charges took off at night....

An Old Arab's Story

The Syrians say: "If you haven't been in Latakia, you have not seen Syria." Most likely, the same can also be said about Damascus, Palmyra, and (As-Saur) where we had the occasion to visit these several days. Latakia is an ancient city. In the 14th-15th centuries B.C., the state of Ugarit was located here. The sacred ruins have been preserved here to this day. Contemporaneity is closely interwoven with the distant past.

We walked along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. A cool, crisp breeze attracted us. An old man was sitting on a high rock, having placed his toil-worn hands on a boxtree staff. His bronze face, woven from a great number of wrinkles, expressed concern.

"Hello, father!"

"Markhaba! Hello!"

Learning that we were from the Soviet Union, he warmed up and began to talk willingly. He is a peasant. His name is (Dzhamil Abd-ar-Razzak at Tager). He is 70 years of age.

"I have seen everything in my lifetime. For many years my country was under a French mandate. The face of the colonizer is well known--to squeeze all the juice out of the people. But this came to an end 40 years ago. The last French soldier left our territory in April 1946. This date is marked as a national holiday each year in the country. We are building a new life and, of course, this does not please our enemies. You were in Quneitra, did you see Mt. Jebel Sheikh? Behind it is the Bekaa Valley. It is there that in '82 the Israelis unleashed combat operations against Syria, for its "living space." And now, it is uneasy there. With the blessing of Washington, the gentlemen from Tel Aviv are again planning something. And the brigandage which the Americans committed against sovereign Libya? They want to bring us Arabs to our knees. They will fail."

The old man paused briefly, looked at the barefooted boys who ran by, and then continued:

"I have two sons. The older one--(Zukheyr)--is a naval officer; he serves here, in Latakia. I have not seen him for a long time. Most likely, he is at sea now. You yourself know what times these are! We have to keep our powder dry. The younger one--Ahmed--lives in Tartus and works as a docker. I recently visited him. I arrived at the port and saw my son and his comrades unload materials from the Soviet steamship "Komsomolets Adzharii." And others of your ships stood alongside at the pier. You can't count them all. I thought then that, perhaps, at just these moments wicked voices, as formerly, are repeating over and over again the 'export of Soviet terrorism' and 'Moscow's hand.'"

"Well, we don't deny that we constantly feel the strong and reliable hand of Soviet people, for they are unselfishly rendering us fraternal assistance."

Shukran, asdyka! Thank you, friend!

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON BRITISH PLANNING ON LIMITED NUCLEAR CONFLICT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Col I. Nikolayev under the rubric "Ironical Commentary": "On the Secret Herring and Nuclear Conflict"]

[Text] Say what you may, but people are wrong to accuse the British Conservatives of ignoring the realities of the nuclear age. No, the Tories are working day and night to neatly fit these realities into their own militaristic thinking.

Proof of this is an article recently published in the British newspaper GUARDIAN. It states that in October the British Defense Ministry prepared a secret report for the government, which set forth their plan for feeding the residents of foggy Albion at a time described in equally foggy terms as the period "following a nuclear war." Furthermore, specialists from the War Department have performed some mind-boggling (it can be called nothing else!) practical work: they have prepared 56 million food cards and made up instructions which establish both the procedure for obtaining these food warrants and the very procedure for using them.

You know, of course, why British military officials had to keep this astounding program a secret? God forbid that the Russians should learn such a secret as the fact that there are 56 million mouths to feed in the British Isles. Or-- horrors!--that they should learn that plans are being made for feeding them following a nuclear conflict. They might also reveal such top-secret information as whether smoked herring will continue to be an indispensable dish on the Britisher's lunch menu!

It is also better to keep this program a secret from the British rank and file. This is the only way to conceal the militaristic way of thinking, with its schizoid tendency, of those in charge of the British War Department.

It should be stated that the "secret" griffin has partly achieved its goal. Only the GUARDIAN dared to publish information on the food program. Other newspapers refrained out of fear of repression for "divulging secret plans." This is no laughing matter!

Nor were the ordinary British people who read the GUARDIAN article up to laughing. It was British scientists, after all, who calculated that it would only take four megaton-class atomic charges to end life on the British Isles once and for all,

even the isles themselves. A picture was recently shown on London television, which described what would be left of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland following the limited employment of nuclear weapons. The picture was compiled by a computer from data provided by those same British scientists. It was an extremely tragic picture: a handful of small, lifeless islands only remotely resembling the general outlines of the present British Isles.

These gloomy forecasts by the physicists, who are not inclined to joke about serious matters, show the full absurdity of the food card concept. Neither the consumers nor the food or even the cards themselves would be left. The entire secret food program was thus a foolish undertaking.

Not just the British military, however, but also their oversea "cousins," have engaged in equally foolish undertakings in the British Isles. Another London newspaper, the OBSERVER, has reported that American military pilots from the 527th Regiment, based not far from Cambridge, held "dressing-up games." During the games, U.S. combat aircraft, representing a "Soviet enemy making a surprise attack on an international airport," were repainted to resemble Soviet aircraft and employed Soviet tactics and the Soviet manner of flying.

The organizers of these games should know that such actions are regarded by international law as provocative and are absolutely forbidden, that they create the conditions for the outbreak of a nuclear conflict. One can only assume that the American airmen suddenly got the idea of seeing how the British War Department's food card system would work....

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AFGHANISTAN

TROOP WITHDRAWAL, ROLE OF SOVIET TROOPS IN DRA EXPLAINED

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 43 (21-23 Oct) 86 p 6

[Article by V. Ganin: "In the Interests of a Political Settlement"]

[Text] On 15 October 1986 at 1000 hours Moscow time, the withdrawal of individual units of the limited contingent of Soviet troops which was in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] from the DRA was begun on the request of the republic's government. Prior to the end of the month, all 8,000 men of two motorized, one tank, and three antiaircraft regiments will return to the motherland, to their permanent stations--in the Turkestan and Central Asian Military Districts. All equipment will also be shipped there.

True Motives

This action of the Soviet Union has been correctly evaluated by the realistically thinking part of mankind as a good-will gesture by which the USSR confirms the sincerity of its position in the question of the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

However, the most reactionary sort of state figures and the mass media of the West are trying to neutralize the political significance of this constructive step of the governments of the USSR and the DRA. Thus, the U.S. Secretary of Defense, C. Weinberger, recently declared that the withdrawal of the six regiments does not change the number of Soviet troops in the DRA since, he says, earlier the USSR had shipped fresh subunits to Afghanistan unnoticed. The absurdity of this statement is clear to everyone who has the slightest familiarity with contemporary means for checking such troop operations.

As one more version of the "true" motive for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, bourgeois propaganda raises the assertion that "Russian subunits were forced to leave" the DRA under the strikes of the Dushmen who allegedly are "inflicting tremendous losses on them."

Of course, there are losses. However, their number cannot be significant in the slightest if only because the majority of the combat operations against the bandits have already been conducted for a long time primarily by the armed forces of the DRA. The Afghan army today possesses sufficient combat power and excellent training. Its subunits have demonstrated all this in battles. In 1985 alone, the Afghan armed forces together with the people's militia and security

forces smashed about 200 bands numbering more than 30,000 mercenaries which were maintained behind the cordon.

What They Do Not Want to Note in the White House

The skillful policy of the republic's government also furthers the situation where today the people's army fully and completely controls the situation. It is expanding the social base of the revolution and has declared an amnesty for those who stop fighting against the people and return to a peaceful life. These realistic measures to normalize the situation in the country have already led to where more and more people who were lured into the bands by deceit or force are breaking with their past. During the last four months alone, 3,000 people have thrown down their arms and surrendered to the authorities. Talks are being conducted with 92 bands (approximately 6,000 people).

So that the Soviet subunits which recently have been accomplishing basically only the function of covering are returning to the motherland at the moment when the people's power in the republic, in the words of the General Secretary of the NDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee, Comrade Najib is "close to the establishment of peace on Afghan soil."

The successful operations of the people's army are combined with the achievements of people's power in the matter of the country's socio-economic development. Thus, the republic's national income has already exceeded the prerevolutionary level. As a result of land and water reforms about 320,000 landless and land-hungry peasants received free more than 340,000 hectares of land. Last year alone, 1,400 state and 150 cooperative apartments were built as were more than 11,000 individual homes. Thirteen plants and factories, 113 schools, 74 hospitals, and 53 kindergartens were put into operation. "If there had been no war," said Comrade Najib in this regard, "we would have built two to three times more." And today the Afghans, as never before, want to put an end to the bandits and to the war to live better and more prosperously and so that the ideals proclaimed by the April revolution are realized more rapidly.

It is just these attitudes which determine today's situation in Afghanistan. But it is just this which the United States and its allies are trying to ignore. For it is the goal of the White House to tighten the "Afghan knot" as much as possible by all truths and untruths and transform it into a "permanent headache" for the USSR. Therefore, the American administration prefers to judge the situation in the country from the number of night gun salvos in the vicinity of Kabul and also, as attested to by the London GUARDIAN, on the basis of rumors and gossip engendered in Western diplomatic circles.

The non-desire of Western politicians to understand and take into consideration obvious things only because they prove the correctness of the other side has already led up a blind alley talks on the so-called "Afghan question." Nevertheless, a dialog on this problem is possible. The withdrawal of six Soviet regiments is one more invitation to it. And the USSR has the right to expect that those who are implementing armed intervention against the DRA will correctly understand the Soviet philosophy of peace and readiness for compromises and will evaluate it properly.

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AFGHANISTAN

PROFILE OF AVIATOR: HERO OF SOVIET UNION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Oct 86 p 2

[Report by Col P. Chernenko, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner Belorussian Military District: "A Test: Captain Filipchenkov Honorably Fulfilled his International Duty on Afghan Soil"]

[Text] The rotary-wing machine moved jerkily, straying off course. This is the way a wounded bird, using its last bit of strength and leaning on a bruised wing, flies home to its own nest.

People at the airfield, located next to the foothills, kept a tense eye on the behavior of the helicopter coming in for a landing and caught every word of the "ground" and "air" dialog. The alarmed anticipation reached its peak when the pilot reported that the landing gear was not descending.

...That day had started off well for Captain Sergey Filipchenkov's crew. Supporting the combat operations of Afghan soldiers, the helicopter crew had earned words of gratitude from them. They returned to the airfield in a good mood. The commander congratulated the crew on the latest victory. He pointed out in particular the performance of Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Mironov, airborne operator, who had destroyed the crew of a large-caliber machine gun with the first round.

They were waiting there near the helicopters, prepared to carry out new missions. They did not have to wait long for the order. Some wounded Afghan soldiers had to be evacuated.

They arrived at the designated area without incident. Major M. Kadyrov and Filipchenkov covered the area from the air while the other helicopters gathered up the wounded.

"To the right, on the slope, dushmani [bandits]," the leader said in an excited voice. "Do you see them"?

"I see them," Filipchenkov replied. "On the slopes and on the peak."

"Attack. Your target is to the right."

As though linked by invisible cords, the helicopters turned and swept into the attack. Once again, the tracers in machine-gun rounds reached up toward the rotory-wing machines. The combat course had been taken, however, and one could not turn aside.

The aircraft were in the dive. Missiles and machine-gun rounds swept toward the cliffs. One pass. A second. And then, off to the left, a powerful blast. The helicopter was jolted as though it had struck the ground during a landing. The smell of burning and pieces of warped metal appeared in Filipchenkov's compartment. The altimeter and speed indicator were smashed, the fuel pumps stopped working, and the electric wiring was severed.

The blast knocked the pilot backward, pressing him against his seat. Things grew dark in his eyes. It was difficult to breath. The helicopter was tossed around as though rolling over a bumpy road.

For a moment, Filipchenkov turned loose of the control stick. An instant later he grabbed it again, however, and pulled it forcefully toward himself. The stick did not respond.

"Sasha, Sasha, help me! Can you hear"?

Silence was the response. Back on the ground it was determined that Senior Lieutenant Mironov had been killed instantly. Most of the fragments had entered his compartment. And the helicopter pulled inexorably downward. It seemed that no force could level it out.

...Sergey Filipchenkov had dreamed of flying since childhood. While still in school in the settlement of Borodinskiy in Kireyevskiy Rayon, Tula Oblast, he had read all of the books about pilots which he could find in the local library. As the years went by, he was completely taken over by his boyhood dream of flying. When he completed secondary school, there was no question--it could only be military flight school.

The parents did not try to dissuade him from taking his chosen path. The Filipchenkov family knew very well the value of the worker's calouses and the ruble earned, and valued every occupation. The profession of a defender of the homeland was always particularly honored, however. His grandfather, Ivan Vasilyevich, a front-line combat engineer, contributed to this. Upon learning that his grandson was planning to enter a military school, he approved the choice.

"I'm proud of you! Just remember, Serezha, that the military service is not for the weak. Strengthen your character and prepare yourself for difficult trials."

And Sergey did prepare. This is probably why Filipchenkov's name was always on the list of the best. He was noticed at once at the Saratov Higher Military Air School for Pilots, which he completed in 1981. He already had endurance, self-control and determination in achieving the objective. His excellent piloting techniques, his ability to operate competently in a complex air situation and his boldness in the execution of flight missions were mentioned in his service record at that time.

Filipchenkov successfully graduated from the school. After serving a year in an air unit, he was a pilot 3rd class and commander of a helicopter crew. The squadron Komsomol members elected him their leader.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Chumakov, Major M. Kadyrov, Captain V. Yermakov and Senior Lieutenant N. Ivanov, the combat comrades with whom Filipchenkov served in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, in the Belorussian Military District and in Afghanistan, told me that Filipchenkov had a special flair and intuition when it came to flying. He was born for the sky. He would not flinch in the most dangerous situation.

When I told this to Filipchenkov, he became even more embarrassed and blushed: "The credit is not mine. I was simply lucky when it came to teachers."

Filipchenkov was indeed lucky when it came to teachers. What a lot of good he received from Lieutenant Anatoliy Khamitskiy, his instructor at the school, and Captain Vladimir Vakulin, his first flight commander! From them came his meticulous piloting techniques, his precise calculation and calmness.

They all clearly recalled the incident in which Filipchenkov, not giving any thought to his own safety, rushed to rescue Captain Yermakov, his leader, and saved the latter's crew from certain death.

On that flight they were covering a landing of Afghan soldiers. When the helicopters were hovering over the landing site, dushman machine guns struck from somewhere off to the side, from behind some cliffs. One of the curlicues intersected Yermakov's helicopter. The controls froze, and the helicopter became a "sitting duck," hovering in place, a target for the dushmani. Everything was decided in seconds. It was enough for Filipchenkov to take his helicopter into a steep dive, however, and cover the commander. The dushmani lost their nerve and turned their machine guns toward Filipchenkov's helicopter. They were too late. The helicopter crew blasted them and destroyed two gun emplacements. Those seconds were enough for Yermakov to remove his helicopter from the field of fire.

A special news bulletin was printed up a short time later at the airfield, and Captain Sergey Filipchenkov's friends congratulated him on receiving the Order of the Red Star.

While assisting soldiers of the Afghan army, Captain Filipchenkov took part in many operations and flew around 400 combat sorties. Never did Sergey fail to complete the mission. When necessary, the helicopter crewmen told me, he would fly almost on the ground, find the dushman gun emplacements and neutralize them.

This is how Captain Sergey Filipchenkov advanced toward that moment which particularly put him to the test.

...The ground was approaching. With some incredible effort, Filipchenkov managed to pull the control stick toward him. The helicopter levelled out and began to gain altitude.

"Sasha! Mironov! Can you hear"?!"

Not a sound in reply. Major Kadyrov was also silent. Filipchenkov did not know that when the shell exploded, he had automatically jerked the fuel control, increased the helicopter's speed and lost Filipchenkov from sight. He did not know how fast he was flying. The instruments were broken.

Kadyrov caught up with his wingman.

"What's wrong? Report the situation," Filipchenkov heard the major say.

He briefly reported what had happened.

"Head for the airfield!" Kadyrov ordered. "I'll lead you."

It was a flight of only 10 minutes from the canyon to the airfield, but they seemed like an eternity to Filipchenkov. Finally, the landing site was reached. Filipchenkov pressed the button, but the landing gear did not descend.

"Eject!" ground ordered.

He could have ejected. The helicopter could still be controlled, and he could have climbed to a safe altitude. But what about Mironov? He was probably wounded and unconscious. And what about the airborne technician? How could he abandon them in trouble? Thoughts of his comrades' fate gave him strength.

"I'm going to land," he reported over the air.

"Permission granted," ground gave its approval.

The helicopter slowly descended. With his last bit of strength, Filipchenkov pressed the control stick and adjusted the fuel control. The helicopter blades raised clouds of yellow dust from the ground. The landing site disappeared in them. The pilot intuitively sensed where the ground was and gently lowered the helicopter "onto its belly."

A medical-aid vehicle and a fire truck rolled up to the rotory-wing aircraft. Filipchenkov's comrades rushed to him and dragged him from the cockpit. He moved off to the side and sat down right onto the ground. Only then did he feel that his body had become filled with a lead weight....

I read the following with excitement from his personnel file: "Deserving of the title Hero of the Soviet Union for the exemplary execution of combat missions and for the courage, heroism and exceptional self-control demonstrated in a complex, critical situation in the performance of his international duty in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan."

The same sort of statements were once written at the front, in the award rosters of our fathers and grandfathers. Loyalty to duty has always been assessed in words of the highest significance and resonance. This is why the Hero's Star deservedly shone on the chest of 26-year-old Sergey Filipchenkov, military pilot first class and Communist.

11499

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AFGHANISTAN

AFGHAN BID FAREWELL TO AD REGIMENT

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by Maj A. Oliynik, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent: "Thank you, Soviet Soldier!"]

[Text] Air defense regiment "X" of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan has left Kunduz for the homeland. It was the last of six regiments returning to the homeland in accordance with a joint decision by the governments of the USSR and the DRA.

Dressed up and bearing flowers, residents of the city and nearby villages came to where the air defense gunners were located. They came to express their sincere gratitude to our fightingmen for their assistance. Here in Kunduz, as in many other provinces of the nation, the Afghans know our soldier not just as a defender of their homes. Major M. Ravlyuk, deputy regimental commander for political affairs, told us that not a single "khoshar," a day of volunteer labor to benefit the revolution, went by without participation by our fightingmen. A teachers' college, a school and the Watan Children's Home, where children of parents who have died fighting the dushmani [bandits] are raised, were rebuilt with their help in Kunduz.

We saw the warmth with which the residents of Jarguzar, a nearby village, thanked Senior Lieutenant of Medical Service M. Kebedov, military doctor and holder of the medal "For Combat Merit." Over a period of several months he treated peasants in the village for tuberculosis and typhoid, without recompense.

The stabilization of the political situation in the nation is not to the liking of everyone in Afghanistan or abroad, however. The announcement that units of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in the DRA were returning to the homeland was the signal for foes of the April revolution to step up their bandit sallies. The rebuff which they are encountering is not weakening, however.

"It is becoming more difficult by the day for the dushman bands to plunder," we were told by Comrade Muhammad Yasin, secretary of the provincial committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. "The population is becoming more and more actively involved in the struggle against the bands. Several self-defense detachments were formed in Kunduz just this October. They have taken up the guard

posts where the Soviet motorized riflemen, tankmen and air defense gunners were previously stationed. The courage and steadfastness of your soldiers will always be to us, the defenders of the revolution, a graphic example in the battle against the counterrevolution.

...The anthems of the USSR and the DRA resounded grandly over the columns of air defense gunners. The regiment's colors and the Banner of the USSR Ministry of Defense for Courage and Military Valor, awarded to the unit in 1983, fluttered in the wind.

Many of the air defense gunners wore Soviet and Afghan decorations along with their military valor badges. We peered into the familiar faces of Lieutenant Colonel V. Onishchenko, awarded the order "For Service to the Homeland in the Armed Forces of the USSR," 3rd degree, Senior Lieutenant I. Belozerskiy, Junior Sergeant S. Vilyk, and Private A. Bochku, on whose chests gleamed "For Valor" medals.

To them, to those who had honorably fulfilled their international duty, were addressed the words uttered at the meeting by an Afghan mother named Shirin:

"Dear sons and brothers, our glorious heroes who came to assist us at the most difficult hour, accept our profound maternal gratitude for your courage and selfless bravery. Give our sincere regards to your mothers, who taught you from the cradle the sacred duty of humanism and a sense friendship."

The words uttered from the speaker's platform by Lieutenant Colonel V. Sokolov, regimental commander, had the sound of a vow:

"Together with Afghan fightingmen, we have reliably guarded the skies of Afghanistan and courageously opposed the bands encroaching upon its sovereignty. So long as international imperialism continues to threaten peace and our friends and allies, we shall always be on guard and at a high level of combat readiness."

The sound of the band filled the air. The air defense gunners marched past the speaker's platform. Now a growing rumble was heard over the parade ground. The flower-bedecked air defense systems and antiaircraft pieces were beginning their march to the homeland.

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AFGHANISTAN

LETTER OF CC CPSU TO RETURNING SOLDIERS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Article: "To the Servicemen-Internationalists Returning from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

We warmly welcome you, glorious sons of the motherland. You are returning home having accomplished your international duty with honor on the soil of friendly Afghanistan.

On the request of its legal government you, soldiers of peace, just as your combat friends who completed service in the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] earlier, helped the Afghan people to defend their independence and freedom and the achievements of the April national-democratic revolution and to ensure the firm security of our fatherland's southern borders.

The Soviet servicemen together with the Afghan soldiers and all the country's patriots courageously opposed and are opposing the armed aggression of hostile forces which have encroached upon the sovereignty of the Afghan state. Risking your lives daily you, fighters-internationalists, saved thousands of Afghan children, old people, and women from the bloody carnage of hired killers and terrorists and gave the possibility to children to walk to school, to peasants to gather the harvest, and workers to work at the lathe. This exploit forever remains a symbol of Soviet-Afghan friendship. Soldiers and officers, doctors and nurses selflessly accomplished and are accomplishing their duty.

Years will pass, but they will not erase from the memory the names of Nikolay Chepik, Aleksandr Mironenko, Nikolay Anfinogenov, Gafir Namazov, Aleksandr Stovba, Vyacheslav Gaynutdinov, Aleksandr Oparin, Zurab Chlachidze, Aleksandr Demakov, Edmuntas Shakinis, Georgii Demchenko, and all those who carried high the honor and virtue of the Soviet serviceman.

Soviet people bow their heads to the memory of the courageous sons of our motherland who fell in battles and grieve together with their near ones, relatives, and friends. It is the duty of each party, trade union, and Komsomol organization and the Soviets of People's Deputies to surround their families with attention and concern and to reduce the pain and bitterness of their loss for them.

During the hard days of combat tests you learned to esteem more strongly military brotherhood and to value the parental home and the loyalty and devotion of your beloved. You realized even more profoundly how perfect our homeland is and how it should be selflessly loved and reliably defended.

Being in Afghanistan, you were convinced that the class enemy fiercely hates everything of which we are proud: freedom and equality, culture and democracy, the happiness of all working people, the international brotherhood of peoples. If he had his way he would also sow on our land the same hatred and malice, the same bitterness and tears that he brought to our southern neighbor. The Soviet people experienced this themselves in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

You, dear comrades, were educated by our revolution, party, and Komsomol. Patriotism and courage, valor and military honor were inherited from your fathers and grandfathers and the older revolutionary generations. From the first days of its creation, the Workers and Peasants Red Army was an army of internationalists. It carried these traditions through the crucible of the most difficult tests. The Soviet servicemen will be true to them always.

The motherland greets you, its dear sons, warmly and cordially. Our country is now experiencing an interesting and severe time. The revolutionary process of profound renovation is under way in all spheres of life. The political and combat tempering which you have acquired will help you to accomplish your military and civic duty in a worthy manner and to make your contribution to the accomplishment of the great tasks facing the country.

Our ideal is a firm peace and reliable security for all peoples. But under conditions where imperialism continues to threaten the security of the socialist fatherland and our allies and friends and to interfere unceremoniously in others' affairs, we must be on the alert. And, of course, as long as armed interference from without in the affairs of democratic Afghanistan does not cease, the Soviet Union will not abandon its neighbor in trouble. Continuing service, always remember: you are soldiers of the fatherland and should be ready for a soldierly and labor exploit.

We wish all of you who accomplished and are accomplishing your international duty in a worthy manner happiness, new successes, and glorious achievements. The motherland is proud of you! The motherland thanks you! The motherland is counting on you!

The Central Committee of the Communist
Party of the Soviet Union

6367

CSO: 1801/42

AFGHANISTAN

PERILOUS SURGERY ON WOUNDED SOLDIER DESCRIBED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 27 Sep 86 p 4

[Article by S. Trifimov, Nth Military Hospital: "Happy Birthday, Soldier!"]

[Text] The surgeon, Lieutenant Colonel Yu. A. Vorobyev needed... an armored suit to conduct a unique operation. Together with Lieutenant of Medical Service A. I. Dorokhin and anesthesiologist V. I. Moiseykin he was assisted in the extraction of an unexploded grenade by combat engineers Lieutenant Colonel I. K. Kulumbegov and Captain V. M. Sledenko.

There was much unusual for a surgeon in this operation. Along with medical instruments, alongside lay clamps specially made by the lathe operators for the grenade. The surgeon's assistants also looked unusual. They put on armored jackets and steel helmets. In addition, they were separated from the wounded man by bullet-proof glass. The safety measures were not undertaken by chance. Such operations had not been conducted in Soviet surgery. True, in the years of the Great Patriotic War there was a case where a wounded man was delivered to a hospital with a mortar shell which was stuck in the muscular tissue. But then the tail fin of the lethal weapon was located outside. However, this did not lead to a favorable outcome, either. The casualty was saved but the doctors died....

Lieutenant Colonel Yu. A. Vorobyev and his assistants learned of this case from a description of the operation which was quickly sent from the Moscow Institute imeni Burdenko. The surgeons and combat engineers began preparations for the operation. Time hurried on: as the X-ray showed, the grenade was armed and could explode at any moment. The life of the serviceman-internationalist, Private V. Grobovenko, who was delivered from Afghanistan by helicopter pilots after battle with the Dushmen, was in danger. Meanwhile, Yuriy Alekseyevich and his assistants scrupulously worked out the necessary movements time after time. Everyone understood: a mistake would cost dearly....

Everything was ready for the operation. In order not to hamper the surgeon, any movement was stopped in the hospital and telephone communication and radio points were disconnected. Two special teams of surgeons could come to the assistance of their comrades at any moment. Yu. A. Vorobyev entered the operating room. Despite the heavy "armor" movements of the hands were precise and confident. In seven minutes, having firmly grasped the grenade with the clamps, the surgeon removed it from the casualty's forearm. Combat engineer officers I. K. Kulumbegov

and V. M. Sledenko soon took the lethal load in their hands. The soldier's life was out of danger.

And after another 45 minutes Vitaliy Grobovenko was already in the postoperative ward. When he regained consciousness, he saw his saviors. The doctors and the combat engineers smiled. Lieutenant Colonel Yu. A. Vorobyev was the first to break the silence. He said: "Happy birthday, Vitaliy! Get better, now it is all up to you."

Private V. Grobovenko was 20 years old on the day of the operation. Soon the explosion of the defuzed grenade was heard, as a salute to one celebrating his birthday, in a vacant lot behind the hospital.

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AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

AFGHAN ARMY RECEIVES NEW REGIMENT--Kabul, 1 Dec (TASS)--A new regiment comprising volunteers living in Afghanistan's central regions has been added to the Afghan Armed Forces. Uniting Hazara volunteers into a single military formation is both of military and political significance. Many Hazaras are illiterate people, which makes them an attractive target of counter-revolutionary recruiters who thus count to increase their gangs by involving more inhabitants of Hazarajat. Thousands of Hazaras firmly side with the people's authorities, however. They fight the dushmans who are seeking to disrupt peaceful life. Their joining the volunteer regiment is vivid confirmation of this fact. Officers and men in the regiment, speaking at a special ceremony, expressed their determination to fight enemies of the April Revolution and apply maximum effort to and bloodshed in the country. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 1 Dec 86 LD] /12624

CSO: 1812/27

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